

Hawaiian Gazette

VOL. XXXII, NO. 51.

HONOLULU, H. I., FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1897.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1875.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

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AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

TO PROMOTE WORK

Students' Christian Union in the Antipodes.

SECRETARY WM. H. SALLMON

Has Been General Secretary at Yale College.

Student in Biblical Literature and Oriental Languages at Yale.

Among the guests at the University Club dinner on Tuesday night to attract attention was William H. Sallmon, late General Secretary of the Students' Christian Union at Yale College. Mr. Sallmon is a young man, and like



WILLIAM H. SALLMON, Yale '94.

others fresh from college, is gifted with a power of oratory which would command attention anywhere.

He has been a prominent figure in all the inter-collegiate work of Y. M. C. A. In 1894 he made a tour of the colleges in the Maritime Provinces of Canada. In 1895 of the colleges in Ontario and Quebec, and during his secretaryship he has spoken in all the principal colleges and universities in the Middle and New England States. He has been one of the speakers at almost all the large Y. M. C. A. conventions held in this vicinity during the past few years, and has contributed numerous articles to the religious press on association topics.

But Mr. Sallmon's chief work has been in building up the Bible-study department of the college associations. The systems and courses in the Yale Association are due to him, and he has trained and constantly helped the leaders of the Bible classes there. For three years he had charge of the Bible-study work at the Students' Conference at Northfield, and for one year at the Summer School at Knoxville, Tennessee.

His "Outlines in the Life of Paul," although only published a year ago, is used in every large college association, and in many of the churches and city associations. Two similar volumes on the life of Jesus and the Parables are now in press.

Mr. Sallmon's new work will be to organize and conduct 25 student Christian unions in the various colleges in Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania. "These universities are arranged on the English plan, but it is desired to introduce the American methods," said Mr. Sallmon to an advertiser yesterday, "and while they wanted some one familiar with the go-ahead methods of the Americans, they preferred a British subject to point out the way. I happen to combine both, for though a resident of the United States for a number of years, I have not considered myself sufficiently settled to take out papers of naturalization, and claim Canada as my home, as I was born there, and my parents still reside in London, Ontario."

"In Yale we have 1,300 student members of the Y. M. C. A., rather a large number for one man to look after, so I had four assistants with me. The desire for college Y. M. C. A. is growing all over the world, and there is scarcely a college or university of any size or importance anywhere but what has one. The Australian unions have been in existence only about a year, and cannot be called fully developed, so that a great deal of the work of laying the foundation will fall upon me. Practically, I will take up the work where Mr. Mott left off, and my headquarters will be in Sydney. I will be almost constantly on the move from place to place."

"I do not intend to remain there permanently, for I have another object in view. I hope some day to take a chair

in a university as Professor of Biblical Literature and Oriental Languages, and with that end in view I have been a close student for the past seven years. The idea is to introduce the study of the Bible into the curriculum of all colleges and universities, and in order to fill the chair, one must be competent to teach Hebrew, Arabic, Syriac and Egyptian; those are the languages I have been studying. To which college I may go is not decided or in what country I can say, however, that from what I have seen of Honolulu I would not be averse to locating here. It is the most beautiful place I have yet visited. It is the doubt as to my permanent place of residence, perhaps, that has prevented my becoming a citizen of the United States.

"My stay here will, of necessity, be brief, for I must continue on my journey next Thursday. In the meantime, every hour of my time is taken up."

RICH FIND IN EGYPT.

Ancient Papyrus Discovered in Rubbish Mounds.

A great find of ancient papyrus in Egypt has been made by Grenfell and Hunt, who are working in behalf of the Egyptian exploration fund. At Behnesah many ancient rubbish mounds yielded a rich store. In three mounds the quantity of rolls found is large enough to warrant the assumption that a part of the archives had been thrown there.

The papyri range from the Roman conquest to early Arab times. Each century is largely represented. Most of the documents are written in Greek, with a sprinkling of Latin, Coptic and Arabic. Little is yet known of the contents, but Grenfell's hope, in digging at the site of Oxyrynchos, of finding early Christian documents is realized.

Among the papyri is a leaf from a third century papyrus book containing a collection of the sayings of Christ. Some of these sayings are not in the gospels and others exhibit divergences from the text of the gospels. It is believed that when the papyri are examined in detail further discoveries of Christian records, as well as fragments of lost classical literature, will be found, since in some of the mounds, a large proportion of the papyri are written in uncials, which were largely employed during the first few centuries of the Christian era.

One hundred and fifty rolls, in many cases several feet long, have been retained at the Gizeh museum, and the rest are on the way to England.

Besides the papyri, a number of coins, 800 inscribed tiles, bronze and ivory ornaments and other objects of the Roman and Byzantine periods have been recovered.—New York Sun.

REPORT ON THE LIBRARY

Books Will Be Transferred to New Building Soon.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Senator Wetmore, from the Committee on Library, today submitted to the Senate the report of the Librarian of Congress for the year ending December 31, 1896. The report states that the estimated aggregate number of volumes in the Library is 748,115, and in addition to this there are 245,000 pamphlets. The increase over '95 is 16,674. A substantial increase in the copyright business has been made during the year. This is attributed in part to the extension of the international copyright law, especially in musical productions. There are now embraced within the privileges of the international copyright 11 foreign governments—Great Britain and her dependencies, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Belgium, Switzerland, Denmark, Chile and Mexico. During the year there were 72,470 new copyrights, an increase over the number of the year before of 4,898. The fees for 1896 amounted to \$54,870, an increase of \$2,587 over 1895.

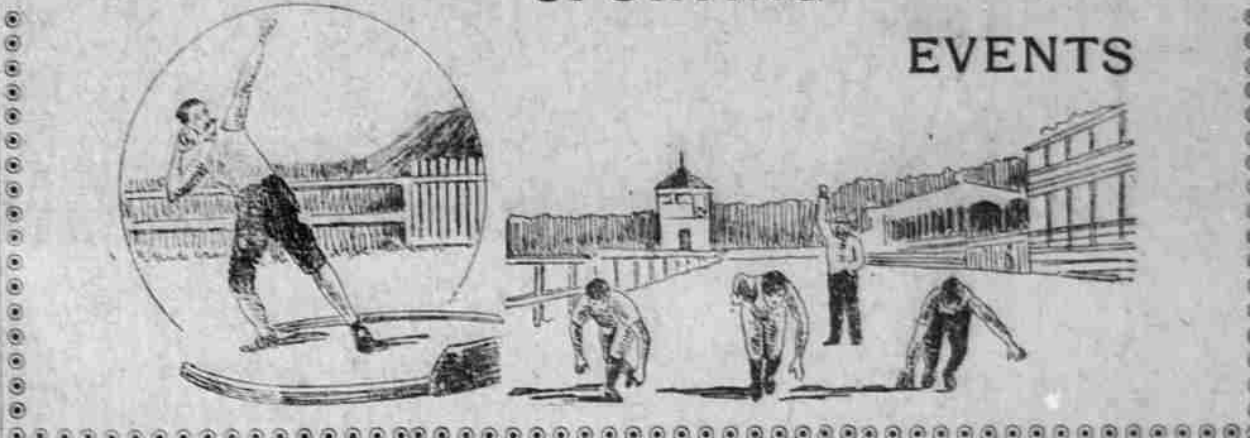
The report states that the removal of the Library to the new building will occur immediately after the close of the extra session of Congress, and that the Library will have to be closed for a short time. Printing of new catalogues carefully arranged is urged, and Mr. Spofford says that he is now engaged in preparing a list of books which should be purchased to fill the deficiencies in the Library and that he hopes that suitable provision will be made. The report comments upon the completion of the new Library.

Indiana Women Get a Setback.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 22.—The Supreme Court has finally overruled Helen Gougar's famous suit to secure for women the right to vote in Indiana. The case was one that attracted much attention among the progressive women of the United States, and the result, although not unexpected, is yet something of a disappointment to them.

A HINT TO PHILATELISTS.

Postage stamp collectors may be glad of a hint to take care of their Dutch stamps of recent issue. The Amsterdam journals announce that the Government is about to put an entirely new series in circulation. The reason for this change, as they say, is the indignation of the young Queen of Holland at seeing herself represented to her subjects upon their national postage stamps as a mere child. If she is not yet a woman, she is at least a maiden, and she has signified her royal wish that the Dutch postal authorities shall duly recognize her adolescence.—Westminster Gazette.

JUBILEE SPORTING EVENTS



With south wind blowing all day and a drizzling rain in the morning, the indications were not fair for a pleasant celebration of the 50th anniversary of Her Majesty's reign as Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India. The absence of trade winds took all the ginger out of the athletes, but, like the mining-town pianist, they did the best they could under the circumstances.

The holiday was as general as was possible, with the citizens almost unanimous in their desire to do honor to England's most gracious Queen. Flags of every nationality were on buildings and ships. At high noon the guns of the United States ships Philadelphia and Marion and H. I. J. M.'s Naniwa windowed a royal salute, which made the window-glass rattle for blocks around.

Notwithstanding the attraction at the water front and the immense crowd assembled there, the tram-cars going to Kapiolani Park were crowded with eight-hundred and eighty passengers, and the streets were thronged with the public. The jam came on the return, the first full cars leaving the bridge at 4 o'clock, and from that hour until dusk the cars were well crowded. Superintendent Paine estimated the number to be larger than the track on June 11th.

While the races in the harbor and on the track were in progress, still another large crowd assembled at St. Andrew's Cathedral, where special thanksgiving services were being held in honor of Her Majesty.

The race-track the crowd was so large that the police force present was hardly large enough to keep the place clear for the athletes, but as a rule the crowd was orderly, the only thing which marred the pleasure of the day at that point being the disagreeable and noisy behavior of the crowd in throwing Old Man Kane to the ground because he did not get out of the way promptly as an officer wished. The jests of the people reminded him that his brutal action had attracted deserved attention.

Perhaps the greatest interest of the day was centered in the outcome of the six aquatic events which took place in the harbor during the morning.

The day opened with an overcast sky and with prospects of showery weather, but those interested in the boat races were happy when it was found that showery weather was not meant, but just simply a shading of the rays of the sun. True, there was a little sprinkling of rain, but it was so light that it did not cause a bit of an interference.

The wharves, the boat houses and all other places where the boats were gathered with people. The decks of the vessels in port were all occupied, and those who could not get on the decks had recourse to the masts.

The judges' stand—a float anchored off Kapiolani wharf and manned by the United States ships Philadelphia and Marion—occupied by the judges and members of the Regatta Committee, was surrounded by boats of all sizes and shapes filled with spectators.

Shortly after 9:30 a. m. the second-class race was held, the starting signal being given on the water. Back after the start was necessary, and it was not until the next two races were over that the sailing was seen clear of the channel.

2 Six-paddle canoes. First prize, \$20; second prize, \$10. Course: From starting point to Kapiolani wharf and return.

Entries—Pukolo, Haukaia, Waikiki, Kanaheha, Philadelphia, Healan and Kanaheha.

The canoes started out on a line, but the Kakaako boys, with only five in their crew, were the first to get away, and they were followed by the others, who were crowded together for a foul near the starting point, and then again when rounding the half-way mark. However, the Kakaako boys were clear of the bunch and led the race, and were followed by the others in the following order: Kakaako first, 7:58; Waikiki second, 8:20.

Time—Kakaako first, 7:58; Waikiki second, 8:20.

Course: From starting point to Kapiolani wharf and return.

Entries—Alloa (U. S. S. Marion) and Hanalei (U. S. S. Philadelphia).

The Philas had every advantage with the Hanalei, a boat the equal of which has never been seen here, but they, in familiar boat-racing parlance, did not have the "heat."

The two boats started out equal, and kept it to the Naniwa's bow. When opposite the lighthouse the Marions were getting over pretty far into the Philadelphia's water, and had the latter been closer, they would surely have been a foul. The Marions forged ahead, and kept the lead. After passing the spar buoy the Philadelphia showed her stuff, and the Marions came in easy winners.

Time—Marion first, 2:30; Philadelphia second, 2:38.

Winning crew—Williams, Brown, Larsen, Beeson, Simpson, Danielson, Peenell, Kane, Quinnell, Lewis, Callan, Coxswain.

3 Surf boats, for ships' crews. First prize, \$30; second prize, \$15.

Entries—Mokoli, Kinau, and Lavinia, the last being a crew of boat boys.

The start was a good one, the Mokoli, the favorite boat, taking the lead and keeping it nearly to the half-way buoy. Soon it was evident that the Kinau and Lavinia were out of the race. On the return the Kinau gained the lead, and kept it to the finish, the Helene's whistling blowing frantically as she passed her bow.

Time—Kinau first, 1:30; Mokoli, 1:38.

4 The Philadelphia's launch was kindly placed at the disposal of the judges.

The band was stationed on the Kapiolani wharf, and cheered the spectators, as well as the participants in the races, by its music.

The vessels in port and particularly the United States ships Philadelphia and Marion and H. I. J. M.'s Naniwa, were prettily decorated for the day, the club flags showing prominently. A club of native singers was present in the Myrtle headquarters, and dancing was indulged in.

As the Marions' crew passed the bow of their ship in the fifth race, the officers and men gave them an ovation from the decks and yards.

C. S. Desky's launch, Star, was placed at the disposal of the judges, and did excellent service.

All the races started from a position off the Kapiolani wharf.

Those on the judges' stand were: C. B. Wilson, judge and starter; W. F. Love, timekeeper; A. G. M. Robertson and S. P. Taylor, clerks, together with Messrs. H. E. Walker and Griffin, constituted the Regatta Committee.

The races were governed by the H. R. Rules.

The yachts came in at about 3:30 p. m., after a very wet time of it. The Rescue, owned by C. Johnson, came in by a very close margin, and was followed by the judges' boat, which was followed by the others in the following order: The Rescue first, 11:13; H. I. J. M.'s Naniwa second, 11:18; Star third, 11:23; Cockett, second, 11:31.

5 300-yards dash. First prize, medal; second, medal; third, medal. Number of entries, 20.

This was a pretty race from the start. The winners were all good men, and very fast. The first four or five were close together. Moore, of the Barracks, was just a wee bit too speedy, and passed the tape just about a nose ahead of Thrum. Had the race been longer, however, it is believed the latter would have come in winner.

Time—Moore, first, 11-1-3 seconds; Thrum, second; Holt, third.

6 150-yards wheelbarrow race. First prize, medal; second, medal; third, medal. Number of entries, 12.

This race was the fun-making event of the day. The contestants were blindfolded and then sent on their way, with a wheelbarrow in each hand, and hands grasping desperately the handles of the wheelbarrow. Naturally, the impulse was to go around in a circle, and finding fences rather stubborn obstacles, many of the contestants came to a halt in a rather undignified manner.

The race was run in two heats for a money prize. Hao, who came out third in the first heat, was awarded first place in the race, because the other men, who came out in the lead, went to the finish on too straight a line, this indicating to the judges that there were holes in their handkerchiefs.

Winners—Hao, first; Pakie, second.

7 100-yards dash. First prize, medal; second, medal; third, medal. Number of entries, 22.

This was a spirited contest between Sprout, Spencer and Coleman. The others not being in the same class, Sprout proved the best jumper.

Time—Sprout, first, 1-1-3 inches; Coleman was a close second.

8 Half-mile run. First prize, medal; second, medal. Number of entries, 22.

A very few of those who had entered took part in this race. Walcott was the favorite.

Time—Walcott, first, 2-25-1-3; Kiwa, second. Time very poor. Walcott could have made better time, but had the thing all his own way.

9 120-yards hurdle. First prize, medal; second, medal. Number of entries, 8.

The contestants became pretty widely spread out at about the fourth hurdle. Kan took the lead and kept it to the last hurdle, when he struck the cross bar and fell. Hapal was close, and the little run to the finish gave him the race. Beckley made a spirited sprint at the finish, but was unable to do anything.

Time—Hapal, first, 2-1-2 seconds; Kan, second.

Shortly after 1 p. m. Tom Wright jingled the judges' bell to announce the beginning of the events for the adults. Previous to this, there had been a long discussion between the officers of the day regarding the bicycle races. The wheelmen declared that the track was unfit to be ridden upon—in fact, that it was dangerous to life, the mud in some places being ankle deep. The officers of the day were divided with the matter, and not until the judges had been sent over the course did they decide to call off the bicycle events. Then it was that Tom Wright set up on his chair, and the crowd and addressed the spectators assembled as follows: Ladies and gentlemen—all the bicyclists who are here, and who are taking part in the events, please be back in an unfit condition, and endeavor to be back in the track. They have found the track unfit. However, I am sure that you will find much to interest and excite you in the remaining events.

There were many remarks of disappointment for a great many people had come out to see the events, and had had small interest in the other events. It was the opinion of quite a number that the events should have been run off at all events, but the condition of the track warranted the wheelmen in their decision to keep their bicycles in the track.

1 One-mile run. First prize, medal; second prize, medal. Number of entries, 16.

In this race, Walcott was the favorite, nor did he disappoint those who were looking for him to take the prize.

Time—Walcott, first, 1-5-5; Kiwa, second.

Putting 16-pound shot. First prize, medal; second, medal. Number of entries, 12.

Sprout, of the Barracks, was winner in this event. He threw the shot 120 feet, 5-1-3 inches.

Time—Sprout, first, 120 feet, 5-1-3 inches; Coleman was a close second.

6 Half-mile run. First prize, medal; second, medal. Number of entries, 22.

A very few of those who had entered took part in this race. Walcott was the favorite.

Time—Walcott, first, 2-25-1-3; Kiwa, second. Time very poor. Walcott could have made better time, but had the thing all his own way.

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The contestants became pretty widely spread out at about the fourth hurdle. Kan took the lead and kept it to the last hurdle, when he struck the cross bar and fell. Hapal was close, and the little run to the finish gave him the race. Beckley made a spirited sprint at the finish, but was unable to do anything.

Time—Hapal, first, 2-1-2 seconds; Kan, second.

8 Half-mile run. First prize, medal; second, medal. Number of entries, 22.

A very few of those who had entered took part in this race. Walcott was the favorite.

Time—Walcott, first, 2-25-1-3; Kiwa, second. Time very poor. Walcott could have made better time, but had the thing all his own way.

9 120-yards hurdle. First prize, medal; second, medal. Number of entries, 8.

The contestants became pretty widely spread out at about the fourth hurdle. Kan took the lead and kept it to the last hurdle, when he struck the cross bar and fell. Hapal was close, and the little run to the finish gave him the race. Beckley made a spirited sprint at the finish, but was unable to do anything.

Time—Hapal, first, 2-1-2 seconds; Kan, second.

10 100-yards dash. First prize, medal; second, medal. Number of entries, 22.

This was a spirited contest between Sprout, Spencer and Coleman. The others not being in the same class, Sprout proved the best jumper.

Time—Sprout, first, 1-1-3 inches; Coleman was a close second.

11 100-yards dash. First prize, medal; second, medal. Number of entries, 22.

This was a spirited contest between Sprout, Spencer and Coleman. The others not being in the same class, Sprout proved the best jumper.

Time—Sprout, first, 1-1-3 inches; Coleman was a close second.

12 100-yards dash. First prize, medal; second, medal. Number of entries, 22.

This was a spirited contest between Sprout, Spencer and Coleman. The others not being in the same class, Sprout proved the best jumper.

Time—Sprout, first, 1-1-3 inches; Coleman was a close second.

13 100-yards dash. First prize, medal; second, medal. Number of entries, 22.

This was a spirited contest between Sprout, Spencer and Coleman. The others not being in the same class, Sprout proved the best jumper.

Time—Sprout, first, 1-1-3 inches; Coleman was a close second.

14 100-yards dash. First prize, medal; second, medal. Number of entries, 22.

This was a spirited contest between Sprout, Spencer and Coleman. The others not being in the same class, Sprout proved the best jumper.

Time—Sprout, first, 1-1-3 inches; Coleman was a close second.

15 100-yards dash. First prize, medal; second, medal. Number of entries, 22.

This was a spirited contest between Sprout, Spencer and Coleman. The others not being in the same class, Sprout proved the best jumper.

Time—Sprout, first, 1-1-3 inches; Coleman was a close second.

16 100-yards dash. First prize, medal; second, medal. Number of entries, 22.

This was a spirited contest between Sprout, Spencer and Coleman. The others not being in the same class, Sprout proved the best jumper.

Time—Sprout, first, 1-1-3 inches; Coleman was a close second.

17 100-yards dash. First prize, medal; second, medal. Number of entries, 22.

This was a spirited contest between Sprout, Spencer and Coleman. The others not being in the same class, Sprout proved the best jumper.

Time—Sprout, first, 1-1-3 inches; Coleman was a close second.

18 100-yards dash. First prize, medal; second, medal. Number of entries, 22.

This was a spirited contest between Sprout, Spencer and Coleman. The others not being in the same class, Sprout proved the best jumper.

Time—Sprout, first, 1-1-3 inches; Coleman was a close second.

19 100-yards dash. First prize, medal; second, medal. Number of entries, 22.

This was a spirited contest between Sprout, Spencer and Coleman. The others not being in the same class, Sprout proved the best jumper.

Time—Sprout, first, 1-1-3 inches; Coleman was a close second.

20 100-yards dash. First prize, medal; second, medal. Number of entries, 22.

This was a spirited contest between Sprout, Spencer and Coleman. The others not being in the same class, Sprout proved the best jumper.

Time—Sprout, first, 1-1-3 inches; Coleman was a close second.

21 100-yards dash. First prize, medal; second, medal. Number of entries, 22.

This was a spirited contest between Sprout, Spencer and Coleman. The others not being in the same class, Sprout proved the best jumper.

Time—Sprout, first, 1-1-3 inches; Coleman was a close second.

22 100-yards dash. First prize, medal; second, medal. Number of entries, 22.

This was a spirited contest between Sprout, Spencer and Coleman. The others not being in the same class, Sprout proved the best jumper.

Time—Sprout, first, 1-1-3 inches; Coleman was a close second.

23 100-yards dash. First prize, medal; second, medal. Number of entries, 22.

This was a spirited contest between Sprout, Spencer and Coleman. The others not being in the same class, Sprout proved the best jumper.

Time—Sprout, first, 1-1-3 inches; Coleman was a close second.

24 100-yards dash. First prize, medal; second, medal. Number of entries, 22.

This was a spirited contest between Sprout, Spencer and Coleman. The others not being in the same class, Sprout proved the best jumper.

Time—Sprout, first, 1-1-3 inches; Coleman was a close second.

25 100-yards dash. First prize, medal; second, medal. Number of entries, 22.

This was a spirited contest between Sprout, Spencer and Coleman. The others not being in the same class, Sprout proved the best jumper.

Time—Sprout, first, 1-1-3 inches; Coleman was a close second.

26 100-yards dash. First prize, medal; second, medal. Number of entries, 22.

This was a spirited contest between Sprout, Spencer and Coleman. The others not being in the same class, Sprout proved the best jumper.

Time—Sprout, first, 1-1-3 inches; Coleman was a close second.

TREATY PREPARED

Was to Have Been Presented to Senate June 16.

SIMILAR TO HARRISON TREATY

Reciprocity in Tariff Bill Passed Over.

Provision Made to Prevent Further Importation of Coolie Labor in Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The treaty for the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States will be sent to the Senate by President McKinley tomorrow unless present plans are changed.

Men close to the administration and others engaged in pushing through the tariff bill have been informed that the treaty will be transmitted to the Senate tomorrow.

It is stated there will be no consideration of the Hawaiian reciprocity provision of the tariff bill until the treaty is received.

The one point of importance in which the treaty differs from the convention negotiated by Secretary Foster during President Harrison's administration is the omission of any provision for Ex-Queen Liliuokalani and the Princess Kaiulani. In the original

about the Senate say that the treaty has been made in accordance with his views, and that it would have been sent in some time ago but for his objections as to details.

The officials at the State Department steadfastly refuse to make any statement as to the negotiation of a treaty, and at the Hawaiian Legation the same silence is observed.

The present condition in Hawaii, it is said, has had much to do with the favorable consideration of the treaty. The present Government of Hawaii and the people who support it are much concerned about the Japanese situation. Private information received by Hawaiians in this city is to the effect that the Japanese may at any time take some action looking to the acquisition of the islands. The advisers officially received are of much the same tenor. The sentiment in the Senate seems to be that Japan in no way should control the islands or get a foothold there. This argument has been used to prevent even notice of the abrogation of the present treaty in the tariff bill. It is said that such notice might be followed by Japanese occupation and the islands could not be regained by the United States without a struggle.

YET THEY OBJECT TO HAWAII

Commissioner Fitzgerald Finds Asiatics in California.

The Chronicle of June 15 says: Labor Commissioner Fitzgerald has returned from his tour of investigation among the beet fields of Pleasanton, Alameda, Watsonville and Salinas, bringing with him data which he declares settles the dispute regarding the number of Japanese employed in that industry.

"I have made a thorough investigation in those territories," the Commissioner stated yesterday, "and while I would have been glad to find that I was mistaken in my declarations regarding the number of Japanese employed in beet farming, I am forced to admit that the conditions are more appalling than I ever expected."

"I find that between 95 and 97 per cent of all the labor used in the beet fields of California are Japanese and Chinese, with the Chinese fast going to the wall against the Japanese competition. In the town of Watsonville there are no less than five Japanese headquarters, with signs

the purse on June 12. It is known that Magnet was doped by an outsider. Magnet will probably be raffed off."

Since the Kamehameha Day races quite a good deal of talk of now if Magnet had not been "dosed" that horse would have won. To put a stop to this talk, Gus Schuman issues the following challenge:

"I hereby offer to run my horse 'Sympathetic's Last' against the mare 'Magnet' one mile dash, for a purse of five hundred (\$500) to one thousand (\$1,000) dollars."

G. SCHUMAN.
Honolulu, June 23, 1897.

WHY THEY WEAR THEM.

The following are some of the excuses given by women for wearing birds and birds' feathers on their hats: "No, they are not birds' wings; they are cocks' plumes; quite another thing."

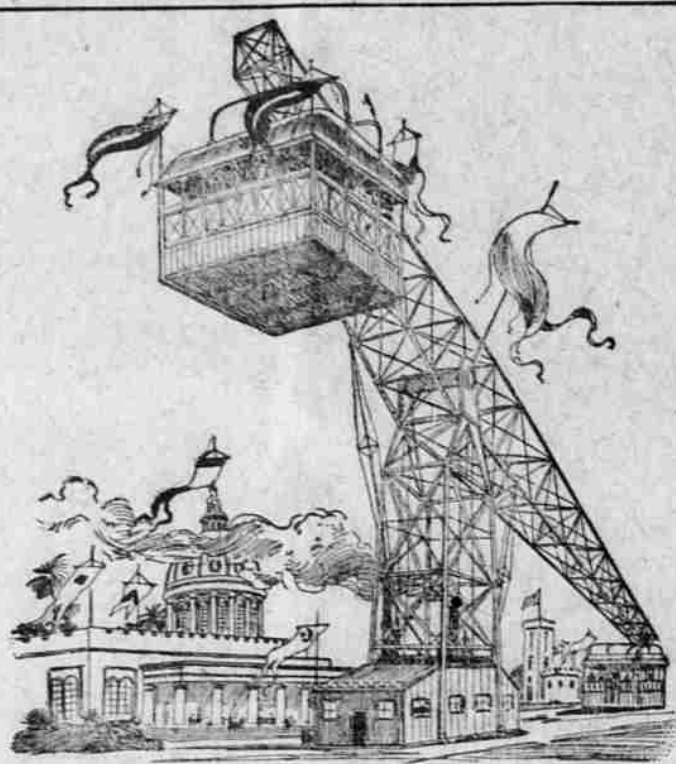
"But I assure you, we have a perfect right to wear ostrich feathers. They

are simply what the ostrich casts aside as superfluous in warm weather." "Why, my dear! Pheasants are not song birds; they are killed for food and then milliners make use of their golden brown plumage."

"Can't you see I am only wearing quills? Quills can be picked up by the hundred in any poultry yard."

"Don't tell me that old story about aigrettes. In the first place, I don't believe it. In the second place, I did not choose the trimming of this bonnet. I bought it when Mme. Cerise was selling out and she wouldn't change a thing. I simply had to take it or leave it. Just fancy, \$6 for \$15 bonnet! Anyhow, I shall never wear another aigrette."

The expenses of Great Britain are now about \$500,000,000 yearly, or nearly \$1,000 per minute, but every tick of the clock represents an inflow of a little over \$16 into the British treasury thus leaving an annual surplus of about \$20,000,000.



NASHVILLE'S GIGANTIC SEE-SAW.
The Ferris wheel of the Tennessee centennial exposition is to be a see-saw which will lift 25 persons to a height of 150 feet. It will be built of steel and operated by electricity.

1776 Hurrah for 4th of July! 1897

P. O. Box 430 The I. X. L. Has Telephone 478
Received, Ex Bark Mohican,
A Large and Well Selected Stock of Assorted

FIREWORKS

TORPEDOES BALLOONS!

American and Hawaiian Bunting Flags!

(Sizes from 6 to 25 feet.)

AMERICAN AND HAWAIIAN SILK FLAGS

AMERICAN AND HAWAIIAN MUSLIN FLAGS

DECORATION BUNTING!

PAPER FESTOONING!

American (BOW, NEW STYLE,) Buttonhole Buttons.

American & Hawaiian Shields, Stars & Stripes, Silk Ribbons.

Assorted Cases Fireworks: \$7.50, \$10, \$15, \$20, and \$25.

These goods are new and fresh, of the best quality, and will be sold at lowest cash prices. Island orders promptly filled, at

Cor. Nuuanu and King Streets. I. X. L. S. W. LEDERER

1894 Hurrah for the Republic of Hawaii! 1897

Columbia 5 per cent. Nickel Steel Tubing

Is found only in COLUMBIA Bicycles. Strongest tubing ever made. This factory will use all that can be made this year. Secures lasting quality unmatched in any other bicycles. Catalogue of rigid fact free at—

E. O. HALL & SON, Ltd.



Vapo-Cresolene Cures while you Sleep

Whooping Cough, Asthma, Croup, Catarrh, Colds.

Cresolene when vaporized in the sick room will give immediate relief. Its curative powers are wonderful, at the same time preventing the spread of contagious diseases by acting as a powerful disinfectant, harmless to the youngest child. Sold by druggists. Valuable booklet free.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., HONOLULU, H. I. Agents.

TIME TABLE

Wilder's Steamship Company

—1897—

S. S. KINAU,
CLARKE, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu at 10 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Maialaea Bay and Makana the same day; Mahukona, Kawahine and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving in Hilo the same afternoon.

LEAVE HONOLULU.

Tuesday ..June 29	Friday ..Oct. 1
*Friday ..July 9	*Tuesday ..Oct. 12
Tuesday ..July 20	Friday ..Oct. 22
Friday ..July 30	Tuesday ..Nov. 2
*Tuesday ..Aug. 10	*Friday ..Nov. 12
Friday ..Aug. 20	Tuesday ..Nov. 23
Tuesday ..Aug. 31	*Friday ..Dec. 3
*Friday ..Sep. 10	*Tuesday ..Dec. 14
Tuesday ..Sep. 21	*Friday ..Dec. 23

Will call at Pohniki, Puna, on trips marked *.

Returning, will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock a. m., touching at Laupahoehoe, Mahukona and Kawahine same day; Makana, Maialaea Bay and Lahaina the following day, arriving at Honolulu the afternoon of Tuesdays and Fridays.

ARRIVE HONOLULU.

Friday ..June 25	Friday ..Oct. 8
Tuesday ..July 6	Tuesday ..Oct. 19
Friday ..July 16	Friday ..Oct. 29
Tuesday ..July 27	Tuesday ..Nov. 9
Friday ..Aug. 6	Friday ..Nov. 19
Tuesday ..Aug. 17	Tuesday ..Nov. 30
Friday ..Aug. 27	Friday ..Dec. 10
Tuesday ..Sep. 7	Tuesday ..Dec. 21
Friday ..Sep. 17	Friday ..Dec. 31
Tuesday ..Sep. 28	

Will call at Pohniki, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.

The popular route to the volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance.

Round-trip tickets, covering all expenses, \$20.

S. S. CLAUDINE,
CAMERON, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesdays at 5 o'clock p. m., touching at Kahului, Hana, Hilo and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Sunday mornings. Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

No freight will be received after 4 p. m. on day of sailing.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live stock received only at owner's risk.

This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of purser.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

C. L. WIGHT, President.

S. B. ROSE, Secretary.

CAPT. J. A. KING, Port Superintendent.

STOP THAT COUGH!

A slight cold, if neglected, is just apt to lead to serious lung trouble as a heavy one. You should take time by the forelock and conquer the trouble while you can, and at little expense, without inconvenience.

Cummins

The climate of Honolulu, during the Summer months, is very changeable and threatening. Most every one in some way suffers from the radical changes—Sore Throat, Cold in the Head, Chest or Lungs, La Grippe, etc., are the common ailments which give cause for much suffering and inconvenience.

Cough

The number of remedies on the market intended to assist and cure such ailments reach upwards to a thousand in number, but in reality, as a positive specific for Coughs and Colds, there is but one. CUMMINS' COUGH CURE never fails, and gives almost instant relief. It is free from opiates and dangerous ingredients.

Cure

Your druggist may say we don't keep it, but we have one just as good; don't be induced to try something else that may injure you. Dr. Cummins has used this recipe for years in his practice, and has met with remarkable success.

Get CUMMINS' and take no other.

Price 25 and 50 cents a bottle.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

SOLE AGENTS.

TIMELY TOPICS

JUNE 21, 1897.

THE KEROSENE TROUBLE.

That portion of the public of these Islands, who use kerosene oil for domestic purposes will, after reading Friday's paper, feel symptoms of the same complaint that attacked the foolish virgins of ancient history.

It is all very well to "make light" of the subject, but the question is a serious one and many merchants are biting their thumbs over it, while anxiously watching for the lolan.

There is an old and true saying that "the man who falls over the same banana peel twice is a bit of a fool;" and it is safe to say that a considerable number of years will elapse before a similar condition of things will prevail here.

It has always been our endeavor to "brighten things" and "disperse the gloom" generally, and our effort in this direction caused us to lay in a heavy stock of Lamps, beside which Aladdin's was a pigmy.

For the adornment of the lanai or porch we have the famous Beitz lamp which throws a magnificent light and will need a hurricane to extinguish.

The Tubular Street Lamp is another fine thing for outdoor illumination, an economic oil burner and a excellent light.

We have also Barn and Stable lamps. Safe and up-to-date in every respect. As for Chandeliers—we have hundreds of varieties either in 2, 3 or 4 lights, from the common to the elaborate "get-up" and Hall Lamps in almost endless designs.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co.
286 FORT STREET.

NEW TREATY AGREED UPON.

The following dispatch was received at the Foreign Office Tuesday, from Minister Hatch, under date of June 15: "New Annexation Treaty agreed upon substantially similar to Harrison Treaty, Article 6 omitted. Will be submitted to Senate this week."

treaty it was provided that the Government of the United States should pay the ex-Queen the sum of \$20,000 cash and the same amount of money as a pension each year during the remainder of her natural life, provided she in good faith submitted to the Government of the United States and the local government of the islands. The Princess Kaiulani, being the next in line of royal blood, was to receive a cash payment of \$150,000, but no pension, under a similar proviso as in the case of the ex-Queen.

It is understood that any objection that might have been expected to the annexation of the islands based on the large proportion of coolies in the population has been forestalled by an article not only prohibiting the further immigration of such laborers to the Hawaiian Islands, but also prohibiting the coming of any of the Chinese from the islands to other parts of the United States.

At the request of Senator Allison the Hawaiian provision in the tariff bill has been passed over by the Senate.

TO TAKE NO ACTION.

Reciprocity Clause in Tariff Bill Not Touched.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—After three hours' discussion tonight in caucus the Republicans decided to take no action on the reciprocity treaty, as there was expressed so much belief that an annexation treaty was in preparation that it was not wise to embarrass the Administration at this stage.

With this subject out of the way, there was not much work for the caucus, but what was to be done was accomplished in short order. It was decided that should be no bounty on beet sugar, as Perkins was contending that Spooner's amendment providing entry at \$1.25 per hundred for foreign sugar for six months was not practicable, and that Pettigrew's plan for free entry of articles controlled by a trust was crude, and should be voted down, and the Senate Judiciary Committee should be empowered to draw up a new amendment.

This means that the Hawaiian treaty will stand as it is now until there shall be something definite from the Administration on annexation, and as the Cabinet officers today admitted there was a treaty in writing and only waiting signature, there is no doubt that there will be a speedy settlement of what is now the uppermost question in the Senate.

Several Senators have received definite information concerning the existence of the treaty and are well acquainted with its terms, though they refuse to discuss the matter. The knowledge of the existence of the treaty has been communicated to the members of the Foreign Relations Committee and to the Finance Committee.

It is known that the approval of the Committee on Foreign Relations is assured, as eight members of the committee have approved its terms. This will enable the committee to speedily report the treaty to the Senate so that it may be taken up immediately after the tariff bill is disposed of. The Senate has been canvassed to a certain extent by Senators favoring annexation, and while there are some Senators who are non-committal the supporters of the proposition say they believe they can count up the two-thirds vote necessary to insure ratification.

The especial friends of the President

announcing, "Beet contractors—work by the day, ton or otherwise." "And by way of comparison I wish to state that the cane fields of Hawaii have a much larger per cent of white (41-2 per cent) as against coolie labor, while the beet fields of our own California show only from 2 to 5 per cent. The Japanese bosses in the beet fields told me that they expected to handle the entire industry and that they could get all the Japanese necessary by way of Victoria, and that when it became a better business proposition they expected to become farmers and bid against the whites in renting the land."

"The beet-sugar factories have been closed since last season, and when in operation they only run from three to five months in the year, and a factory that will employ 250 laborers will handle the crop of 1500 acres. The only thing to be seen that might lead me to believe that all labor-saving devices possible have been obtained. These, with the balance of the machinery, have been brought from Germany, and the skilled workmen to operate the same have also been imported. The machinery to be used in the great factory at Salinas will also be of a foreign make, and a clause has been inserted in the tariff bill now pending to admit this machinery free of duty."

"Under these conditions, I ask labor, skilled and unskilled, to try and fathom where their future hopes lie in the beet-sugar industry of this island. How do they like the picture? And for the foregoing reasons, together with the fact that as the sugar-beet industry increases it will invite tens of thousands of Japanese, who will not only control the beet industry, but will become rivals in all branches, and the land that has been practically handled by American labor in the growing of wheat, etc., will be used in the cultivation of beets and sugar, and that cannot be better proved than by the fact that in 1892, when white labor was engaged in the fields, beets brought \$5 per ton, whereas today they are only bringing \$3.50 to \$4, while the enormous profits to the sugar trusts justify their paying \$10 per ton or more. This year the yield will be light within the vicinity of Watsonville, besides one-fourth of the same will be a failure, so that the present outlook the farmers will at the present outlook the farmers will make no money on this year's crop. This is the industry in behalf of which Senator Perkins expects to justify his position in voting against the Reciprocity Treaty now existing with Hawaii—a treaty that means so much to San Francisco commerce."

Commissioner Fitzgerald also expressed surprise that A. B. Spradley, the champion the interests of the Japanese against the whites. "It is surprising," he said in conclusion, "that the official should make such misleading statements in behalf of the Orientals and detrimental to the interests of the American laborer."

New Land Company.

News comes from Hamakua of the formation in that district of Hawaii of what is known as "Ka Hui Kua Aina o Hamakua," a land company of natives, the purpose of which is to buy land on investment. There are at present 12 members to the company, 12 natives and one white man. C. M. Kamakavivoo is the president. At a recent meeting the members contributed \$100 to the fund, making a total of something like \$125 in the treasury. The sum of \$1,000 will be collected before any active work is done.

A Challenge.

The following article appeared in an afternoon paper of June 22:

"Magnet, belonging to the Halstead Brothers, and the favorite running horse in the Rosita Challenge Cup, made the mile dash in 1:43½ out at Kaplani Park yesterday. There were several watches held on her and a good number of townspeople saw the race. This is four seconds better time than that of Sympathetic's Last, who won

The annexation news received by the Australia comes as a very happy surprise. In fact it was so unexpected by the general public, that many are inclined to the belief that there is something wrong. We are happy to state however, that the annexation treaty has received studied attention from President McKinley and his advisers for many weeks. That annexation has been decided upon by the administration as the only feasible solution of the Hawaiian question and the Republican declaration of "control" has been known in the inner government circles for some time, the only unsettled problem being the form of the Treaty and the time and manner of its presentation to Congress. Just why the Treaty is brought forward in the extra session, when only a few months since friends were cautioning Hawaiians against forcing the hand of the administration it is impossible to state at this time.

And why should we ask the intricacies of this development of affairs received so cordially in Hawaii? Here is the fact and that is enough. We know that Hawaii's representatives in Washington have withheld from any attempt to force the hand of the administration. We know that our representatives have presented their case honestly, hopefully and patiently, confident that their cause would receive the consideration dictated by the true principles of firm, conservative American progress. We know that Hawaii's attitude has been expected but always respectful, and our people may well give expression to the satisfaction felt in consequence of the good judgment shown by Government officials and the gratifying response from President McKinley.

What few straws appear upon the surface seem to indicate that the discussion over reciprocity would go to such lengths and possibly prove a factor in blocking the tariff measure that the launching of the whole Hawaiian affair was considered the most satisfactory method of settling the matter. It is also well known that many Senators favor annexation but are opposed to the continuation of the Reciprocity Treaty. We cannot feel that the annexation treaty would be submitted without a careful canvass of the situation or without a quiet poll of the Senate which showed the necessary number of votes to secure prompt adoption. Our confidence in the staunch Americanism of the administration and the superior political judgment of the men in Washington inclines us to believe that this sudden, decisive, all important step would not be taken unless there was a clear field for speedy ratification that will place the question of Hawaiian annexation beyond the borders of doubt. We fully appreciate that in dealing with politics it is not always best to be too positive of results, but we cannot speak slightly of those who predict that in a very few months the American flag will float over this country never to be hauled down. The day when the flag shall be raised and the die of our political future is cast cannot come too quickly for Hawaii.

KEEP A STEADY HAND.

We thoroughly appreciate the kindly enthusiasm of an evening contemporary that calls for a general whoop-it-up in honor of the annexation news. We hope the treaty will arrive on the next steamer. If so an impromptu celebration will be arranged in mighty short order and the Fourth of July will furnish an outlet for the large amount of jubilation that will be left over. It will be well for the people to keep cool for a few days at least and avoid shooting their enthusiasm until the priming of the annexation gun has been tested and guaranteed.

We are more inclined to the be-

lieve that the news received from the States should be the signal for a rally around the Registration office, and a livelier interest in the coming election. A great many people seem to have forgotten that all the duties of citizenship will not be laid aside after the annexation treaty has been ratified. They don't appear to realize that legislation will be required after Hawaii becomes a part and parcel of the United States. In this their hour of enthusiastic joy they apparently do not appreciate that we need the best men the country can offer in both the legislative halls. They have evidently formed the opinion that with the ratification of the Treaty, soon expected, local affairs will require no more attention, that they can lock up their political ideas and place them away in some out of the way corner never to be referred to again by the present generation.

It has been said that annexation will change the whole complexion of legislative machinery. Perhaps it will and perhaps it will not. At all events it is the manifest duty of the citizens of Hawaii to be prepared to meet whatever may come. Just at the present time we know that an annexation treaty has been decided upon by President McKinley. We know if that treaty is accepted by the United States Senate that the Senate of Hawaii will accept it without quibble or question. We know that Hawaii will accept the form of annexation offered by the United States. And this is all we know beyond the possibility of a doubt.

The people have reason to be firm in the belief that the pathway of the annexation treaty in the United States Senate will be smooth and free from obstruction. But this knowledge and this belief is by no means a call for the people to cast aside the armor of thoughtfulness, careful, progressive citizenship. The settlement of the diplomatic future of Hawaii is foreshadowed. That fact should quicken not retard the interest in the progress of local political affairs. Honest, conservative local government will be as great blessing under annexation as under any other political condition. If Hawaii is to continue in the pathway of progress that has characterized its general history since organized government was established, our citizens must keep their shoulders constantly and unitedly at the wheel, never in their enthusiasm over success giving away to the policy, "after us the deluge."

OAHU COLLEGE.

The graduating exercises at Oahu College Thursday evening were indeed a gratifying evidence of the progress of that institution. The essays delivered by the graduates showed careful study, and the subjects dealt with were such as to give scope to the originality of the pupil without reaching out to the ponderous, fictitious generalities that sound well but mean little. The graduating parts were true indicators of the development of the youthful minds under the course of study mapped out and carried out by the teachers of the institution. Year by year the officers of Oahu College see the steady progress toward the fulfillment of the hopes and plans of the founders. The teachers keep in touch with the onward march of educational methods, and seek constantly and successfully to introduce new features in the curriculum that will give students the opportunity to lay broad and sound educational foundations. Whether Oahu College will in the future more nearly approach the higher college standards of the United States depends largely upon the financial assistance given for establishing new and more advanced departments. Certain it is that the officers are now making excellent use of the funds placed at their disposal and

the solid foundation has been laid that should attract munificent gifts from those interested in the higher education of Hawaii's young men and women.

Commissioner Fitzgerald's investigations in the sugar beet fields of California indicate that when it comes to producing sugar with Asiatic labor Hawaii doesn't make such a bad showing after all. We appreciate the short comings of our California brethren and suppose they will suddenly drop that end of their anti-annexation argument. But the fact that Hawaii does not suffer in the comparison should not cool the ardor of our people to secure a still larger percentage of white labor. We need the American population if California doesn't. While we willingly profit by the mistakes of those opposed to us, the white labor movement of Hawaii was founded on a broader principle than the temporary effect it might have in the annexation campaign. It will not be forgotten as soon as the country is within the fold of the American Union. It will be continued with renewed vigor and annexation will assure final success.

Hawaii's tribute to Great Britain's noble ruler was certainly all that could be wished. It was appropriate, and better still came not alone from British citizens. They led off and the residents and citizens of all nationalities were willing followers anxious to place themselves among those who expressed their appreciation of the high character of the world's most honored Queen.

Appropos of the honorary degree conferred upon President Dole congratulations are in order both to our worthy President and the college that numbers him among its distinguished men. The action of Williams college in a measure voices the high esteem of the people of Hawaii for their chief executive.

Y. M. C. A. Notes.

The Y. M. C. A. paper will be issued next week in time for the Australia. Five hundred copies will be printed.

On Sunday, at 4 p. m., W. H. Salmon, secretary in charge of the College Christian Unions of Australasia, will deliver a Gospel address in the Y. M. C. A. hall. Everybody is cordially invited to attend.

On Tuesday night there will be a conference of the various Y. M. C. A. committees on work in connection with the association. Mr. Salmon will be present, and will address the committee.

In the Y. M. C. A. paper will be a picture of President Dole, the first president of the Honolulu Y. M. C. A.

Two carrom boards have been received at the Y. M. C. A., and a great deal of interest in the new game is being shown. Carrom is creating no end of talk in the States, and is looked upon as one of the standard games of the future.

June 23rd Echoes.

The second-class yacht race of June 23rd has been declared off by the judges, on account of the length of time which it took to finish, and the yachts will assemble again on Saturday, probably at 12 m., for another start.

The bicycle races, postponed on June 23rd, on account of the condition of Kapiolani Park track, will be run off on Saturday, the first event to take place at 2 p. m. This is official. The General Committee in charge of the Queen's Jubilee celebration, wish to thank all who in any way contributed to the success of the day's proceedings.

An interested person wants to know the reason why the time in the 100 yards dash was not posted, when the time was better than that made in the other 100 yards dash. The winner in the former made much better time than the winner in the latter.

Cold Storage Rooms.

The entire 100,000 cubic feet of cold storage space in the Hawaiian Electric Company is now occupied. Among the articles stored there are 1,500 tubs of sake, which was sent from Japan on the Gaelic, in order to avoid the increased duty, which goes on July 1st.

A. H. Patter, with E. C. Atkins & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., writes: "I have never before given a testimonial in my life. But I will say that for three years we have never been without Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the house, and my wife would as soon think of being without her hair oil as of being without this Remedy in the summer season. We have used it with all three of our children and it has never failed to cure—not simply stop pain, but cure absolutely. It is all right; and anyone who tries it will find it so." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

MORE CABLE NEWS

Matter Under Discussion in Ottawa.

Hawaii Has No Power to Grant Cable Concession to England.

OTTAWA, June 9.—Sir Mackenzie Bowell asked whether the report of the Canadian Commissioners, appointed to attend the Pacific Cable Conference will be laid before Parliament. The Secretary of State said the Government is not in a position to make the contents public yet, inasmuch as the matter forms the basis of a further conference, which will take place between Mr. Laurier and the Imperial authorities during the Prime Minister's visit to England.

Senator Macdonald, of British Columbia, asked if the Government of Hawaii has consented to allow the landing of the Pacific cable on the Islands, as reported in the newspapers. Mr. Scott was unable to give any information. Sir Mackenzie Bowell pointed out that the Government of Hawaii could not grant any such permission without abrogating their treaty with the United States, as under that treaty the consent of the United States is necessary. That consent has already been refused.

SUGAR DEBATE OPENED.

House Schedule With Slight Advance Adopted.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The long deferred debate on the sugar schedule of the tariff bill came on abruptly at 1 o'clock today, after the Senate had disposed of the cereals in the agricultural schedule. Jones, of Arkansas, opened the debate; to some extent answering Aldrich's statement on the sugar schedule. Vest severely criticised the Sugar Trust, and argued that the rates were a further tribute to its vast resources. Caffery, of Louisiana, also opposed the schedule as a whole.

No final action was taken on any feature of the schedule, further than the withdrawal of the original Senate committee amendments. The House provisions of the bill, with an amendment increasing the House differential from 375-1000 to 35-100 cents per pound.

The provisions relating to the Hawaiian Islands went over by mutual consent. Early in the day Tillman, of South Carolina, made a lively speech in favor of the amendment, giving an export bounty on agricultural products. The bounty amendment was defeated—10 to 28.

Morgan at this point gave notice of the following amendments to be offered at the proper time: "A tax of 1 cent per pound is hereby levied and shall be assessed and collected on sugar that is the product of any refinery of sugar in the United States; but the persons or corporations engaged in the business of refining sugar, whose business there is employed less than \$100,000 of capital, and who are not connected in business by agreement with any other person or corporation engaged in refining sugar, are exempt from such tax. The laws for the collection of a tax on tobacco, so far as they are applicable to the subject of this enactment, shall apply to the collection of the tax imposed by this act upon refined sugar. And no person or corporation shall be exempt from the tax on sugar refined at any sugar refinery who shall not clearly establish the right to such exemption under the rules and regulations to be prescribed by the secretary of the Treasury for the execution of this law."

THEY ARE FRIENDLY.

Legation Says Japan's Claims From Hawaii are Just.

NEW YORK, June 10.—A Herald dispatch from Washington says: So far as the Japanese Legation is informed, Japan has not modified her original demand on the Hawaiian Government for indemnity in money in the cases of the Japanese emigrants refused admittance to Hawaiian ports in alleged violation of treaty rights.

A high official of the Legation said today that, although he had not yet learned the precise amount demanded, it is a moderate and reasonable one. He said the intensity of feeling in Japan, toward the Hawaiian Government, and the Japanese people, against Hawaii has been greatly exaggerated. The Japanese Minister to Hawaii, Mr. Shimamura, had had several friendly conferences with the Hawaiian authorities, and all the proceedings in the matter had been conducted with diplomatic courtesy, and there had been no show of hostility on either side.

The Japanese expect that their demand will be acceded to, and that the existing treaty between the two countries will be reaffirmed and its stipulations observed in the future.

The report that the United States Government, through Secretary Sherman, had made a request of Japan that she modify her demands upon Hawaii is denied by the officers of the Legation. No communications on the subject have been made by Secretary Sherman.

The officers of the Legation are authorized by the statement that Japan has no desire to annex Hawaii to her dominions, nor in any way to influence the administration of the Hawaiian Government, and in the event of any movement on the part of the United States toward annexation this would stipulate only that her present treaty rights with the United States and Hawaii be respected and preserved.

Venezuelan Treaty Ratified.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The final ratification of the boundary treaty between Great Britain and Venezuela was exchanged at the State Department at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Because this exchange of ratifications marked the closing chapter in the negotiations begun in the last and deciding phase almost two years ago, the occasion was marked with some formality. There were present Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador; Senor Andrade, the Venezuelan Minister, and his Secretary of Legation; Acting Secretary of State Day and Assistant Secretary Crider, who has been instrumental in framing the various treaties, protocols and other writings connected with the treaty.

Durrant Replied.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., June 10.—At 10:30 this evening Governor Budd wired to his private secretary, Peter J. Shields, the information that he had received Durrant until July 9th. The telegram was a lengthy affair, and contained, besides the literal wording of the reply, the reasons for having granted it.

The Sultan Has Claims.

LONDON, June 14.—The Times' correspondent at Constantinople says: The Sultan has opened to Czar Nicholas and Emperor William to support his claim to annex Thessaly to the Ottoman Empire. This proceeding highly displeases the Embassadors of the other powers, who

are expected to mark their displeasure by refusing to negotiate the other points in Turkey's demand until the evacuation demand is settled.

Postal Congress Work Ended.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The nine-days' tour of the Universal Postal Congress was ended last night at 5:30 o'clock, when the special train of nine Pullmans arrived at the Pennsylvania depot. The work of the Congress is practically wound up, all that now remains being to sign the general treaty on Wednesday.

AN ELECTRICAL SCHEME.

Power to Be Transmitted Many Miles From Santa Ana.

One of the most stupendous electrical engineering schemes on record, by which power is to be conducted from Santa Ana to Los Angeles, a distance of 80 miles, under a pressure of 33,000 volts, is now in process of consummation, says the Call of June 5th. Two of the gentlemen who have undertaken it are now at the Palace Hotel. Their names are H. H. Sinclair and O. H. Ensign, vice-president and electrical and mechanical engineer, respectively, of the Southern California Power Company.

Henry Fisher is the president of the company. The nature of the undertaking and what contracts have so far been closed up are explained by Mr. Ensign as follows:

"This company has been organized to develop the water power of Southern California. In this instance, we propose to deliver electrical energy equivalent to 4,000 horse-power in the harbor at Los Angeles. The power station is in Santa Ana Canyon, 12 miles from Redlands and 80 miles from the point of development.

"The current will be generated at 1,000 volts and transformed into 33,000.

"This will be the longest distance that has ever been transmitted; yes, more power than twice as long as any heretofore. The highest voltage that has ever been attempted ere this is 15,000.

"The power is derived from the waters of the Santa Ana River, which is to be directed from the stream by a canal, flume and tunnel work along the side of the canyon to a point where it suddenly drops through 2,200 feet of a distance of 750 feet to the water wheels. This will give a vast head, or pressure."

RECKLESS NAT GOODWIN.

An Illustration of How the Comedian Has Money to Burn.

A story I have just heard about Nat Goodwin is but another instance of his reckless generosity and constant desire to burn money upon all possible occasions.

Nat had been in the habit of passing part of his time at a certain hotel—this is all the description necessary of the place—presided over by a fat, good-natured German. They had known each other well, and were on excellent terms. It came about one day, during the branching of a bill, that Mr. Goodwin disputed an item of \$50. In doing so he was morally certain that the indebtedness was not his. Mine host was equally sure on his side of the contrary. The dispute waxed hot and heavy.

"See here," said Goodwin, "I don't care for a trifling amount like \$50. It's the principle of the thing."

"Der same way mit me," retorted the landlord. "I don't care me for \$100,000."

"Perhaps not," doubted the comedian. "But I'd sooner throw the money away or burn it than give it to you when I don't owe it to you."

"Ah," exclaimed the German, sarcastically. "You haf money to burn, eh? Well, I don't believe me dot."

"Is that so?" returned Nat. "Well, now, I'll tell you what I'll do with you. I'll burn \$50 right here before your eyes if you'll receipt the bill."

"Py Chiminy!" said the host. "I'll roast go you voice."

Without another word, Nat Goodwin took his check book out of his pocket, filled out a check for \$50, tore it out, applied a lighted match to it, and held it until it was reduced to ashes.

The German, who had watched the process with bulging eyes, banged a rubber stamp on the disputed bill, scrawled his signature across it and said with a sigh:

"Chumping dividends! You can't get ahead off dose actor fellows no-how."—New York Journal.

AN EARTHQUAKE HOUSE.

Queer Device of a Tokyo Professor to Prevent Rocking.

Prof. John Milne, head of the Imperial College of Engineers of Tokyo, and the greatest authority on earthquakes, has devised a building that cannot be damaged by earthquakes, solved the problem that for over 30 centuries baffled the ablest scientists.

Professor Milne abandoned all previous ideas and devised a building on entirely new lines. It is novel, simple and absolutely safe. The whole secret is in the foundations, which rest upon huge iron shot. When an earthquake occurs the whole building rolls with the movement of the earth. It is really a ball-bearing building. It has been tested several times, and on each occasion proved all that the inventor claimed for it.

Professor Milne has also invented an "earthquake coat." It reaches from head to feet, and is really two coats, one over the other. The space between is heavily padded. A hood with four inches of padding in the crown goes with it. Instead of buttons there are clasps, so that the coat can be donned in a second. On each side are 10 pockets for provisions. Each pocket is designed for certain articles, and altogether they will hold enough provisions for several days. The coat is designed for use as a last resort only.

LUCKY MARRIAGE DAYS.

Among the innumerable superstitions connected with weddings, there is one that asserts that certain days are unlucky ones on which to begin a matrimonial career, while certain others are fortunate. The favorable

days are, of course, those which it is most desirable to know. They are: January 1st, 3d, 10th, 19th and 21st; February 1st, 3d, 10th, 19th and 21st; March 3d, 5th, 12th, 20th and 23d; April 2d, 4th, 12th, 20th and 23d; May 2d, 4th, 12th, 20th and 23d; June 1st, 3d, 12th, 11th, 17th and 21st; July 1st, 3d, 12th, 19th, 21st and 31st; August 2d, 11th, 18th, 20th and 30th; September 1st, 9th, 16th and 28th; October 1st, 8th, 15th, 17th, 27th and 29th; November 6th, 11th, 13th, 22d and 25th; December 1st, 8th, 10th, 19th, 23d and 29th. Astrology is becoming fashionable again, so these dates, which have been decreed of good omen by the stars, are worthy of the attention of all who are about to be married. This item will interest quite a good many who will, no doubt, promptly look back over their marriage records to see if the knot was tied on any of the dates mentioned.—The Tatler.

ON THE HIGH SEAS.

Services Held on Board Snowdon En Route for New York.

The War Cry says that the British bark Snowdon, from Honolulu, laden with sugar, and at present anchored off Liberty Island, in the upper bay, has the distinction of not only having a crew that is international in make-up, but that, with one exception, every man is well saved and in the truest sense of the word followers of Jesus Christ. An air of peace and happiness pervades the very atmosphere of the bark as the hardy sailors, with willing hearts and glad salvation songs, work the vessel into port.

The men have all been brought to a knowledge of the truth in Christ by the untiring zeal and the devotion of Paul Korn, an able seaman, himself a recent convert of the army at Port Adelaide.

Paul Korn is 26 years of age, of tall and muscular build. A long black beard falls over his chest, while his eyes are deep-set and kindly in their regard. Korn was born in Berlin and educated in that city. He went to sea when he was 16 years old, and has been going to sea ever since. According to his own description, he was no better and no worse than the ordinary run of sailor folk up to the time of his conversion at Port Adelaide. But since that happy day he has traveled in the straight path, and has pleaded with others to do the same.

Meetings were held Sunday on the main deck. The men found seats on the spare spars lashed there, while Korn, who conducted the services, stood behind a hatch, that served him as a pulpit.

The meeting was conducted in Salvation Army style, to the accompaniment of the music of the bass-drum and the singing of familiar songs. All the men joined lustily in the singing. "Religion in Silver Slippers" was the subject of an original salvation talk by Korn.

In speaking of the men, Captain Rowland said: "I have had this crew 17 months, and I have had no trouble of any kind with the men. They are all well behaved, and give great satisfaction." The captain attended all the services without participating in them. But he encouraged them, and the result was it is the happiest voyage of his life.

A scientist declares that "the elements entering into the cornstarch can be made to produce alcohol, cellulose, paper, matting, smokeless powder and condition powders for cattle."

They All

"There are fads in medicine as well as in other things," said a busy druggist, "but the most remarkable thing about Hood's Sarsaparilla is that customers who try other remedies all come back to Hood's, and this is why the enormous sales of this medicine keep up while others

Come

and in a short time go out of sight entirely, to be heard from no more."

"Why is it?" "O, simply because Hood's Sarsaparilla has more real curative merit than any medicine I ever sold."

This is of daily occurrence in almost every drug store. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the standard remedy which has cured more sickness, relieved more distress and made more happiness by bringing people

Back to

health than any other medicine. Its wonderful cures of the worst cases of scrofula, running sores, ulcers, salt rheum, etc.; of dyspepsia and other troubles where a first class tonic and aid to digestion was needed; of catarrh, rheumatism, malaria and other troubles arising from or promoted by impure blood, have made

Hood's

Sarsaparilla

The standard—the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.

NOTICE.

The Annual Meeting of the Oahu Sugar Plantation was held at the office of J. M. Dowsett, in this city, on Thursday, June 24, when the following officers were duly elected for the ensuing year:

Dr. R. McKibbin.....President
J. N. Wright.....Vice President
J. M. Dowsett.....Auditor
W. C. Spruill.....Secretary and Treasurer
Honolulu, June 24, 1897.
4643-11 1875-11

AT OAHU COLLEGE

Commencement Exercises Last Evening.

LARGE AUDIENCE WAS PRESENT

Interesting Addresses by the Class.

Variety of Subjects Presented. Essays Showed Careful Preparation.

The year's work at Oahu College was formally closed last evening, and with the presentation of the diplomas, the 11 members of the graduating class made their final appearance before the public as students in the highest institution of learning in the islands. Pauahi Hall was crowded to the doors before the hour for the first number on the program. All of the graduates were assigned parts, and their many friends were present, interested to note the development induced by the course of study and mind discipline. The addresses and essays were received with merited applause, and interest was sustained throughout the whole program.

The commencement exercises opened with an organ voluntary and march by Prof. Arthur B. Ingalls. Before the close of the march the Board of Trustees of the college entered in a body, followed by the members of the faculty, and were given seats in the front of the hall. President Hosmer entered the hall immediately with the members of the graduating class. They were seated upon the platform. Rev. C. M. Hyde offered prayer.

The first speaker of the evening was Allan Wilkes Judd. He delivered an address in behalf of "Liberal Culture." He advocated the acquiring of a general education as against an education which ends in making a specialist of a man. He said that "the youth of today must decide either upon the full development of complete manhood as far as lies in his power or upon those branches alone which promise influence and wealth and bind him too soon to the treadmill of speciality. The cry is periodically raised, 'Let the dead languages be buried with the dead past,' but we cannot rid ourselves of Greece and Rome if we would." He quoted from Charles A. Dana the following: "I am a partisan of the strict, old-fashioned classical education. The man who knows Greek or Latin and can read the Iliad in Greek without halting, that man may be trusted to edit a newspaper."

"True culture is the harmonious development of all the powers of man. It is the search for truth wherever it may be found, and the acceptance of it, even though it may be unwelcome and contrary to our preconceived ideas. It is the forming of the great mind and noble heart."

Elsie H. Wilcox followed with an essay on "Nature Study." She invited her hearers to become familiar with Nature here in Hawaii. The natural formation of the islands and the climate must exercise an influence upon those who live here, if they ever do. She said that "many people consider the study of science dry and prosaic, but this is a mistake. Those who have not tried it for themselves can scarcely imagine how much interest or variety it adds to life. Hawaii presents peculiarly attractive fields to the naturalist. The grandest thought of all is that whether we pluck the flowers or stroll along the shores or climb the mountains, we recognize a power beyond the earthly."

Albert R. Cunha made a plea for the freedom of Cuba. He mentioned many of the important historical events of Cuba under Spanish rule. The result of the centuries of oppression is the war that is now in progress.

"Spain has established a reign of terror," he said, "dragging citizens to dungeons on the slightest suspicion—a tyranny worse than that of the Czar of Russia or that which caused the French revolution."

"The Cubans have shown a capacity for self-government. A constitution has been adopted, and a provisional government established. General Gomez, for his wisdom, courage and humanity, deserves to be mentioned with Washington, Bolivar and L'Overture."

Following a selection by the college orchestra, David K. Kalanokalani advocated devoting more attention to physical instruction in schools and colleges. "The engineers of the great ocean steamships that touch at this port must have a long and thorough training to fit them for their duties, but the young men and young women who are to manage a much more delicate and complicated engine, the human body, are sent out into the world with little idea of their responsibilities in this respect."

He said that Punahou must keep abreast of the times and must have a department of physical culture and an instructor for the wise and faithful supervision of the bodily development of the students.

Henry Pratt Judd defended the character of Richard III. of England, claiming that the common conception of this

monarch is erroneous. He made an excellent argument, showing that Shakespeare, Bacon and the other historians wrote to please Queen Elizabeth, granddaughter of Henry VII. Had the biographers of Henry's day written the truth concerning Richard, their lives would have been forfeited. Though venal historians have vilified his character, still the thoughtful student finds the name of Richard undiminished, and honors his memory.

Alfred E. Horner is acquainted with the details of coffee culture. He gave a very interesting and instructive talk on "The Future of Hawaiian Coffee." The speaker was peculiarly fitted to speak on this subject, and he gave some of his experiences. He said that "it takes hundreds of thousands of dollars to establish a sugar plantation, while any man with a few thousand dollars and some common sense can plant a piece of land with coffee that will, in a few years, yield him a handsome income. And the most attractive feature of the coffee industry is that it offers superior inducements to American citizens and other desirable immigrants; thus Hawaii will remain a white man's country, a distribution point for American commerce and civilization."

Miss Axtell sang "Knowest Thou That Fair Land," and was followed by J. Louis Horner, who delivered a memorial address on General Armstrong. "For six years—from 1854 to 1860—he was enrolled among the students of this institution, and then he went to Williams College. When the Civil War broke out, he volunteered his services and rapidly rose to the command of the Eighth and Ninth Colored Regiments, and was brevetted Brigadier-General. His services as leader of colored men gave him the idea of founding Hampton Normal Institute. He has raised the colored man from a condition bordering on that of brutes to the position of honor and self-respect belonging to a citizen of the great Republic. He has also shown the capacity of the Indian race for civilization."

"Let us remember that Hawaii produced him and Oahu College nourished the plant that was to blossom and bear fruit. Let Punahou students about to engage in the battle of life follow the spirit of General Armstrong."

Edith Mabel Sunter read a thoughtful article on the "Labor Problem." This is the result of several months' study in the department of political economy, and shows careful preparation. She alluded to the general discontent among the masses, and to the causes of dissatisfaction. In referring to the local labor question, she said that Hawaii's prosperity does not depend on Asiatics; the cheapest labor is seldom the best. What these islands need is the small farmer and profit-sharing. Whatever tends to promote the feeling of ownership, helps on the era of industrial peace and good will.

Lawrence K. Kentwell, born under the British flag, was chosen to speak of Victoria's reign, and he made an eloquent speech for the noblest of England's sovereigns. "Sixty years ago last Sabbath, at the early age of 18 Victoria came to the throne. While some wars have presented a few dark pages, the victories of peace have been great. The late Prince Consort was the originator of the first World's Fair and England's example has been imitated by the leading nations. The differences between the two great English-speaking people, have twice been settled by arbitration, and though the treaty recently failed in the United States Senate, it practically exists, and is tacitly admitted by both nations. Australia, New Zealand, Canada and South Africa have shown a remarkable growth during this reign, and wherever the English armies have gone, civilization follows. And this ruler of nearly 300,000,000 has held for 60 years the respect and love of her subjects by her pure life and Christian example as mother, wife and Queen."

"Here in Honolulu the hospital for the incurables will be a monument more lasting than bronze. And it is our privilege to add one little laurel leaf to the royal crown, to the name and fame of the gracious sovereign and to offer this sentiment, dear to every British heart—God save the Queen!"

After the trio by the organ, violin and piano, Anthony L. Ahlo was the next speaker. His subject was "The Chinese Empire." He said that "to the mass of the civilized world the future of China looks vague, but to those who have an adequate knowledge of the Chinese race, their enormous natural resources and spirit, there seems an excellent outlook. The world recognizes her untiring diligence, her steady perseverance and her faithfulness unto death."

Caroline Adams Howland was the valedictorian and delivered an address on "Philistinism." She contrasted the two kinds of Philistines, those of shallow natures and butterfly lives, and those who swell out with a very "obesity of pride." Then she spoke of Jean Valjean, whose noble character, although a creation of Victor Hugo's fiction, stood out prominently as an example of unselfishness and devotion to principle. She urged the cultivation of the spirit of generosity and the "preference of one another in honesty."

After the presentation of diplomas, the benediction was announced by Rev. D. P. Birnie, and the exercises were closed by a selection by the college orchestra. The program of the evening, and the list of graduates follows:

PROGRAM.
Organ Voluntary and March.....
.....Prof. Arthur B. Ingalls
Invocation.....Rev. C. M. Hyde, D. D.
Salutatory—Liberal Culture.....
.....Allan Wilkes Judd
Nature Study.....Elsie Hart Wilcox
Cuba Libre.....Alber Richard Cunha
Andalusia—Valse Espagnole.....
.....Arranged by W. F. Lewis
College Orchestra.
Physical Education.....
.....David Keola Kalanokalani
Richard III.....Henry Pratt Judd
Future of Hawaiian Coffee.....
.....Alfred Eugene Horner
Solo—Knowest Thou That Fair Land? (Mignon).....Thomas
Miss Jessie Reeve Axtell.
General Armstrong.....
.....James Louis Horner
The Labor Problem.....
.....Edith Mabel Sunter

Queen Victoria.....
.....Lawrence K. Kentwell
Trio—Andante.....Fuchs
Organ, Piano and Violin.....
China.....Anthony Lee Ahlo
Valedictory—Philistinism.....
.....Caroline Adams Howland
Presentation of Diplomas.....
Benediction.....Rev. Douglas P. Birnie
Por Quilen Suspiras—Mazurka.....
.....J. Sancho
College Orchestra.

CLASS OF '97.
"Alte Vestiga."

Anthony Lee Ahlo,
Albert Richard Cunha,
Albert Eugene Horner,
James Louis Horner,
Caroline Adams Howland,
Allan Wilkes Judd,
Henry Pratt Judd,
Edith Mabel Sunter,
David Keola Kalanokalani,
Lawrence K. Kentwell,
Elsie Hart Wilcox.

INSPECTOR SCOTT

Petition in His Behalf Presented Yesterday.

Action Deferred—Substitute Teachers Provided—Lease of School Lot.

At the regular weekly session of the Commissioners of Education yesterday afternoon, there were present the following: Mrs. B. F. Dillingham, Mrs. E. A. Jordan, Professor Alexander, J. F. Scott, W. A. Bowen and H. M. von Holt. Professor Alexander took the chair in the absence of Minister Cooper.

Mr. Richards was present at the meeting and was given first voice. He said that he had come, at the suggestion of Mr. Scott, to inquire into the outcome of the action of the Board in reference to the normal work at Kamehameha. An idea had been spread about that he had asked of the Board something over and above what should be granted. He had spoken to the Minister of Public Instruction about the matter some time ago, had asked them what would be the standing of young men graduating from the Normal School at Kamehameha and had suggested it as a matter of comity that the graduates be placed on the same footing with the other school.

Mr. Richards said, further, that the point he wished to make was that the Board make inquiry and find out if anything was being done at Kamehameha. If at the end of such inquiry, the nature of the work be found up to the standard that, for the sake of Kamehameha and the Board, the same footing be granted. If examinations prove requisite, that the graduates be eligible to certificates.

Mr. Richards was willing that the students finishing the normal course should take the same examinations as those in the Government Normal School.

Mr. Scott read a report from Mr. Lightfoot bearing upon matters in connection with the Night School. Mr. Lightfoot reported having made inquiries into the feeling of the pupils regarding the keeping open of the Night School during the summer. Without an exception, he had found the children all anxious to continue school and had received from them the promise of their attendance, should the Board decide to keep the school open.

Mr. Lightfoot further reported that no register of attendance had been kept, owing to the irregularity of the same, and the loss of time that would come from keeping the same. The enrollment at the present time is 135, and the average attendance, 98.

It was then agreed that the Night School be kept open, and that the number of rooms be in accordance with the attendance.

Mrs. Fraser was appointed to take Mr. Armstrong Smith's room during the absence of the latter, and that the appointment of a successor to her place be left with the Teachers' Committee.

Mr. Scott brought up the matter of truant officers, saying that, unless some action be taken by the Board, their work would end today.

On motion of Mr. von Holt, the Board voted that the truant officers be kept on the list, and that they be subject to the orders of the head truant officer.

An inquiry regarding the stability of the position of a certain teacher was read. On motion of Mr. von Holt, the Board voted that the Secretary and School Agent be instructed to notify those who feel shaky that no change will be made without first notifying them.

Mr. Scott stated that he had had a talk with Mr. Achi, the owner of the building in which the Kapalama School is now being held. He was perfectly willing to allow the Board the lease of the building on the same terms as before, providing he receive pay for both July and August.

Mr. Scott read the names of seven teachers who had asked for extension of their certificates.

The Secretary then read the following resolution, which was unanimously passed:

"Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to remove by death Mr. R. W. Meyer, a faithful and highly-esteemed officer of this department.

surviving relatives our sincere sympathy in their bereavement.

"Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this department, and that a copy of the same be sent to the family of the deceased."

D. McCorriston was appointed School Agent of the District of Kawaio, Island of Molokai.

Miss Needham notified the Board that she had secured the services of Mrs. Derby as her substitute during absence in the States. The Board approved the change.

Several applications for positions in schools of the Republic were read.

A letter from Mr. Lohart, principal of Kalaoa School, North Kona, was read. In this the writer told of the insufficiency of accommodations in the school house at that place, and asked that the Board take steps as soon as possible to increase the school-house space.

The following petition was then read:

"To the Minister and Commissioners of Public Instruction:

"We, the undersigned teachers of the District of Honolulu, having heard of the resignation of Mr. J. F. Scott from the office of Deputy Inspector of Schools and School Agent, wish to express to the department our complete satisfaction with him in all his dealings with us as teachers."

"In him we have found a friend and an ever-ready helper, and we feel that he has been of great assistance and encouragement to us in our work."

"His treatment of the teachers has always been courteous and kind, his dealings with us fair and just, and we feel that he has been absolutely free from partiality as to race or nationality."

"We beg respectfully to state that if your honorable body can, consistently with your duties as the executive of the Department of Public Instruction, retain him, it will give great satisfaction to the teachers of Honolulu. At the same time, we do not wish to be considered as dictating to the department."

The consideration of this petition, signed by 71 teachers of the district, or within three of the full teaching force, was deferred.

AT 4:15 p. m. the Board adjourned.

The che fa hends of Honolulu have adopted a new method of depicting the police—a method that will have to be watched carefully in the future and a method that will take a pretty quick police officer to get the best of. Up to within a short time ago the runners for the various Chinese che fa combinations were provided with slips of paper upon which were written the words corresponding to those on the tickets of the winners. It was their work to show these to the proper persons, in order that they might be apprized of their good luck. The police were not slow to grasp the situation, and many a poor Mongolian has been made to swallow an unsavory morsel or two of the fa tickets on the sudden appearance of a cop.

Now the system has been changed, and the words are written in India ink on the arms of the runners. On the sudden appearance of a police officer it is a very easy matter to moisten the hand and erase the words. Ah Lin, an old Chinaman, was arrested the other day by Captain Hookano, who caught him just as he was in the act of hurriedly removing certain words from his right arm.

School Concert.

The concert by the pupils of Miss L. Aheong's school, at Pauoa, was a grand success, both financially and for good merit, showing the careful training the children had received. The several numbers were well rendered, and, in fact, everything went off much to the satisfaction of the parents and guests present. The church was crowded to suffocation, and it is much to be regretted that the concert did not take place in more commodious quarters. Among those present were: Mrs. C. A. Brown, Mrs. W. L. Rose, Mrs. George Allen, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Holt, Mrs. Cupid Kalaninokalani, Mr. J. A. Aheong, J. H. Jones, A. Smith, Dr. Rodgers and others.

May's Store Robbed.

H. May & Co.'s grocery store was robbed sometime between 7 o'clock Wednesday night and 6:30 a. m. Thursday. Whoever did the job got in through the window next to Jordan's dry goods store, prowled around with the aid of a candle, the grease of which was splashed all about, tapped the till for something over \$5, took a Confederate dollar that had lain in one of the drawers for a long time, and then got out the same way again. There is no clue to the robber or robbers.

Police Court Notes.

In the Police Court yesterday Ah Kong was fined \$250 for unlawful possession of opium. It will be remembered that Chun Poon, one of Kaapa's detectives, found 26 tins of opium in Ah Kong's room on Maunakea street, not long ago.

The che fa cases were begun yesterday but, being unable to finish it, postponement was taken until today.

W. Crews was given 20 days on the reef for being a perpetual drunk.

The case of assault and battery on Miss West by certain Japanese blue-jackets, was postponed until June 29th.

N. G. H. Election.

Much interest is shown by the members of Company D. N. G. H., in the election of a captain, which takes place tonight. Lieutenant Bergstrom will probably be elected, and Charles Crane, now second lieutenant, will be advanced. The candidates for Lieutenant Crane's place are Sergeants Timmons and Burnett.

There will be no rehearsal this evening of the choir of the Second Congregation of St. Andrew's Cathedral.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

In all the great Hotels, the leading Clubs and the homes, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder holds its supremacy

40 Years the Standard.

LEWIS & CO.,
Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Geo. C. Beckley's big flag was flying from the slope of Punchbowl yesterday.

An ice plant is offered for sale. Full particulars of F. S. Lyman, Hilo, Hawaii.

The regimental band shoot, now in progress, will close Sunday afternoon, June 27th, at 5 o'clock. The regulars shot yesterday.

Miss Addie Crowningberg will be united in marriage with Mr. David Dowsett in St. Andrew's Cathedral, Monday evening.

A new line of 1897 Columbia racers has been received at E. O. Hall's. They are perfect beauties. Just watch them in the races Saturday.

A meeting of the General Committee on the Republic's anniversary, Fourth of July, will be held at the Drill Shed this evening at 7:30 o'clock.

The Regatta and Sports Committee of the Diamond Jubilee celebration desire to thank everyone who in any way helped to make the day a success.

A special meeting of the General Committee for the Fourth of July celebration will be held this afternoon at 2:30 at the office of the Hawaiian Safe Deposit Company.

The Japanese who were battered by two bluejackets from the U. S. S. Philadelphia, Thursday night, is in a very dangerous condition, and it is believed that he will not recover.

At 12 noon a salute of 21 guns in honor of the Queen's Diamond Jubilee was fired from the U. S. S. Philadelphia, U. S. S. Marion, H. I. J. M. S. Nanawa and the shore battery.

The London Illustrated News and Graphic are getting out extra fine Jubilee editions. Wall, Nichols Company have sent for a lot, and will receive orders for the same in advance.

Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Church, the very young married couple who came here a few months ago under romantic circumstances, returned to their parents in San Francisco last night.

The Rev. Alex. Mackintosh will go to Vancouver on the Warrimoo where he will meet his son. The two will come back on the return trip of the Warrimoo. Mr. Mackintosh goes for his health.

During the temporary absence of Rev. Alex. Mackintosh from Honolulu the Revs. John Osborne and Vincent H. Kiteat will officiate at the services of the Second Congregation of St. Andrew's Cathedral.

The ball at Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner and Consul-General Hawes' tonight will be a grand affair. Extra dancing space has been added to accommodate the large number of guests who will be present.

Mrs. E. W. Estep, of Honokaa, was a passenger on the Warrimoo last night. She will spend about six weeks at her home in Indiana. Mr. Estep has been admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States.

At the annual meeting of the Okaia Sugar Plantation, yesterday, the following officers were elected: Dr. R. McKibbin, president; J. N. Wright, vice president; J. M. Dowsett, auditor, and W. C. Sproull, secretary and treasurer.

Mrs. Montague-Turner, Honolulu's favorite singer and Maurice G. Beck, with the well known baritone who has recently returned from London, may be heard with local talent at a farewell concert to be tendered Mrs. Turner at the Opera House, on Monday evening next.

Oil is restored to its former basis. The Hawaiian bark Iolani, McClure master, arrived in port yesterday forenoon, 125 days from New York, which port she cleared on February 18th. The Iolani comes consigned to C. Brewer & Co. with 2,000 tons of general merchandise and 15,000 cases of oil.

The commencement exercises of the Kamehameha Girls' School will take place in Kaunakapili Church on Tuesday evening, June 29th. The public is invited to attend. The fact that this will be the first commencement exercises of the Kamehameha Girls' School will, no doubt, be a big drawing card. There are 15 graduates. The program of the evening's exercises will be published later.

At about 7:45 o'clock last night a Japanese was taken to the police station with every appearance of being the possessor of a broken jaw. It seems that he had been assaulted by two bluejackets from the U. S. S. Philadelphia. Dr. Emerson was first called and then Dr. Mori. The man was put in a stretcher and carried to his home. The two bluejackets were arrested and now await investigation.

LEWIS & CO.

Lewis & Co.

Have never had greater variety nor better quality of fine foods for the every day table and for dinner giving than now.

The world pays tribute to the aesthetic tastes of the dwellers of Hawaii through this store.

The price of a thing is generally what it is worth, competition requires that; the higher the price, the better the quality as a rule; price doesn't always guarantee quality, the reputation of the seller counts.

Send for our catalogue and see what we can sell you.

For instance our Lewis Hams and Bacon.

We guarantee our prices as low as the lowest and quality the best. Island orders solicited. Country customers are assured of paying the same prices as those resident in the city of Honolulu.

Intelligent and appreciative persons will refuse substitutes, when they can buy the original.

Tea is an article which is daily consumed by millions.

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Plays your own selection of tunes. Over 1,000 tunes to select from.

THE BEST MUSIC BOX MADE.

We have just received a new invoice of the several styles. Write for Catalogue and prices.

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SOLE AGENTS FOR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

OUR REPUTATION

For fine watch work is widespread; but we wish to impress the few who may not yet be in line, with the necessity of sending their watches, when out of order to us directly; and not first allow every tinkler to ruin the watch, after which, send it to us for proper repairs.

The Cost is always more to you, after such treatment; ever so much better to send it right down to us, for we allow nothing but perfect work to leave our workshop.

You will be surprised, too, how much cheaper it will be, and how much more satisfactory to you.

Watches are securely packed in wooden boxes, and returned in the safest possible manner.

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S. T. ALEXANDER H. P. BALDWIN

ALEXANDER & BALDWIN

Commission Merchants,

NO. 3 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

Island Orders Promptly Filled.



AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

WAS NOT POSTED

The Philadelphia's Officer
Made Some Mistakes.

An Answer to the Letter Deal-
ing With Hawaiian
Affairs.

MR. EDITOR:—In this little community people are quite apt to be censorious and sometimes rather sharply. This is suggested by reading the extracts from a letter of an officer of the Philadelphia, published in your issue of last Thursday, after hearing the sharp comments thereon, talked about the streets. They are harsher than the letter merits. An officer does not absolutely surrender his individuality when he enters the Navy. He may still have opinions and may express them, provided, no breach of discipline is committed. But, perhaps, from his position, he is a little more apt to be criticized, if he makes such mistakes as appear in that letter.

He says: "There is not a shadow of doubt that the Government of this country committed a grave error when it refused to allow the immigrants to land, as in its treaty with Japan it inserted a clause allowing three-year contract laborers to land."

No such treaty exists. That is a part of the Labor Convention of 1889; now suspended. None of the rejected immigrants came or offered to land under that convention.

The treaty of 1871, so far as the writer knows, is the only compact existing between the two Governments, and it is pretty generally understood that whatever claims are advanced by the Japanese Government relate to the rights established thereunder.

Again, Mr. Officer says: "There is no doubt that Japan is right in assuming the stand it has," and elsewhere: "This Government claims that it can make any change in its immigration laws."

But I do not think the law of nations permits such changes, as would abrogate a treaty with another nation. He can hardly be acquainted with the political and judicial history of his own country, for it is recognized throughout the civilized world that American writers on international law are authority, and it is an established principle there that Congress may enact laws, the effect of which is to suspend or abrogate treaties.

Hawaii, however, does not follow American precedent in that respect, but takes what seems to me the higher ground, that a treaty cannot be either suspended or abrogated by the Legislature without consent of the other contracting party.

If the public is correctly informed, Japan, in its communication with our Government, assumes certain things as facts, without knowing the Hawaiian case at all; nor is the tone of its letter such as would have been used towards one of the great powers. It is likely that France, Great Britain, Russia and the United States would have demanded an apology. It is, of course, quite possible that we do not know the exact language; but if it is true that two departments of the Government are charged with indecent haste or lack of consideration, any other Government would have sharply resented such terms. If such were used, it simply goes to show that Japan is young in its adaptation of Western diplomatic forms. The British Government, in the matter of arrests and imprisonment of certain British subjects, courteously asks this little country for a statement of its side of the case. Why is it that Japan, "which seems to be well versed in diplomacy, and know their demands are just," is excused from following the same course? If that Government really wants to know the facts on which Hawaiian officials based their action, it can easily be ascertained through the channels of diplomatic intercourse.

Mr. Officer sees the errors "daily committed by this Government," and instances the publication of portions of the answer to Japan's communication, before it was received by her Minister, but no other error is stated. How about the present conduct of the Japanese case through the papers? If a mistake was committed or even part, and it certainly was a rather grave slip, it is well excused and condoned by Mr. Shimamura's present method.

But back of the whole matter, important principles lie, which must be sustained. The Supreme Court followed the decisions of the Supreme and Circuit Courts of the United States, on the same points, and those decisions are in accordance with law and the usage of nations. These questions don't appear to have arisen in the courts of most other countries, because it does not appear to be disputed that the immigration of foreigners may be checked and restrained, even if there are the usual terms of treaties. A recent decision of the highest court in England recognizes and maintains the same views as are declared to be law in the United States courts.

It is an important principle recognized by all courts, and in all countries, that the sovereign power in the State has the right, without regard to the express term of treaties, to do anything, or not to permit the doing of anything, which may jeopardize the well-being or existence of the nation. But it is not necessary to apply this principle here, and in this case, for there is nothing in our treaty with Japan authorizing or permitting the indiscriminate landing of immigrants. In all cases they are subject to the laws of the land. And the execution of those laws lies with the sovereign

power of the nation. It is not understood that Japan disputes this principle, although there seems to be ground for believing that her claim of rights for her people here goes to an extraordinary length, one indeed, which is not borne out by any language in the treaty. I do not think any one believes that when the occasion arises, our Government will not be well able to substantiate its position. And that it is such that there will not be any loss of self-respect or honor on the part of either nation.

But pardon my already too great length.
INTERNATIONAL.
Honolulu, June 19, 1897.

CLOSING EXERCISES.

Children of Portuguese Kindergarten Have a Happy Day.

Friday was the closing day of the Free Kindergartens, and a very happy day it was for the little ones of the Portuguese Kindergarten. Long before the opening hour could be seen groups of bright, fresh-looking tots, eagerly tripping along to their beautiful building.

Many of the mothers were present to witness the delight of their children, and looked as though they were fully repaid for being there. At 9 o'clock 67 little soldiers, with white paper caps on their heads, marched on the circle on the floor, keeping step to the march played on the piano by one of the teachers. As the march ceased, the little ones presented a pretty sight, looking like little birds around Mrs. Tarbell's chair, while their voices gave expression to the overflowing happiness in their hearts in a "Thank You" song to God for their beautiful kindergarten, chairs, tables and other things, which added beauty to the room. They then sang "Good Morning" to teachers, playmates and friends. After other interesting exercises, they all marched to the tables with their little chairs, where ice cream and cake were served to them. All persons present partook of the good things. The politeness of the little ones was a pleasing feature of the occasion, and Mrs. Tarbell and her able assistants can feel well repaid for their efforts.

To many of the little Portuguese children the Kindergarten is their greatest blessing, and, without a doubt, impressions for time and eternity are being made; and some of the future citizens of Hawaii will look back with pleasure and profound gratitude to their kindergarten days, when a foundation for character and true manhood and womanhood was laid.

Arrived on Australia.

Among the arrivals from San Francisco on the Australia Tuesday were the following:

Hon. and Mrs. Wm. Haywood, Mr.

LAND AND SEA MAY LIE
BETWEEN YOU AND

**Chicago,
U. S. A.**

No matter where you live, we can deliver to you cheaper than you can buy anywhere else in the world: Clothing, Shoes, Dry Goods, Watches, Jewelry, Sewing Machines, Harness, Saddles, Hardware, Tools, Guns, Ammunition, Bicycles, Agricultural Implements, Vehicles of all kinds, Furniture, Books on every subject.

To introduce to you our immense facilities we will send free of charge to you or any other foreign resident our "Buyers' Guide," a 24 page book, 700 pages, 15,000 illustrations, giving descriptions of all goods in our store, and our "Hand Book for Foreign Buyers," which gives all information necessary to put you in touch with our methods. Send us your address and we'll do the rest.

Montgomery Ward & Co.
111 to 113 Michigan Ave. Chicago, U.S.A.

Hawaiian Hokey Institute
HONOLULU, H. I.

For the Treatment of Alcoholic,
Opium, Morphine, Cocaine
and Other Kindred
Diseases.

136 Beretania Street, between Emma and Fort
Private carriage entrance on lane,
Emma street, opposite Chinese Episcopal Church.

Separate cottage for medical advice and treatment.

One hundred and sixty-three persons have been successfully treated from November, 1896, to May 30, 1897.

Satisfactory arrangements made for patients from the Islands or from abroad.

Patients under treatment have free use of the Social Club Parlors.

DIRECTORS:—Alex. Young, President; W. R. Castle, Vice President; J. A. Magoon, Treasurer; A. V. Gear, Secretary; R. S. Scrimgeour, Auditor.

For further information, apply to
ROBT. SWAN SCRIMGEOUR,
Manager, Pro Tem.
Telephone, 706.
4624-A6m 1869-6m

Haywood is the new U. S. Consul General.
Mrs. Beardslee, wife of Admiral Beardslee of the U. S. S. Philadelphia. Mrs. Montague-Turner who comes to settle up her affairs in Honolulu preparatory to leaving this place for good. She will return to the Coast on the Australia.
Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Falk, Mrs. T. W. Hobron, E. H. Paris, J. F. Soper, D. G. Camarinos.
Miss Ivy Richardson and Miss A. Jones who will spend their vacations at home.

Hundreds of thousands have been induced to try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy by reading what it has done for themselves and having tested its merits for themselves are to-day its warmest friends. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.



AGENTS FOR

**The Joseph Dixon
Crucible Co.**

Will furnish the following compounds of

GRAPHITE:

**Dixon's
SILICA
GRAPHITE
Paint!**

For iron roofs, smokestacks, boilers, rails and all iron work exposed to heat, or wet weather; also, for exposed wood work, such as bridges, houses, piles, etc.

Color cards and directions on application.

GRAPHITE is one of the purest forms of Carbon, and is impervious to heat, cold, alkali, salt air, acids and rust, and it is claimed will last longer than any other paint.

**Dixon's
AMERICAN
Everlasting
GRAPHITE
Axle Grease**

Requires less and will go further than any other make.

**Dixon's
Perfect
Lubricator**

Is already well-known in the market.

**Belt
Dressing.**

This contains nothing injurious to belting, but strengthens it and prevents from slipping.

**Five Tons of Plows! H. Hackfeld & Co.**

JUST RECEIVED BY THE

**PACIFIC HARDWARE COMPANY,
LIMITED.**

These Plows are made from our own patterns specially for the requirements of the soils of these Islands.

"Dillingham" Breakers, Double Furrow and Rice Plows

Have all established their superiority over all competitors. We also have

**Delta, Secretary Disc and Sub-Soil
Plows, Planet Jr. Cultivators.**

A large consignment of HOWE'S SCALES (Platform and Counter).

As the Government is now insisting that properly stamped scales shall be used we would advise you to get

**The "HOWE" Scale
THE BEST IN THE MARKET!**

HOLLISTER & CO.

Tobacconists,

Cor. Fort & Merchant Sts.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A CHOICE
ASSORTMENT OF

Havana Cigars

FROM THE FACTORIES OF

**La Intimidad,
La Espanola,
La Africana,
Henry Clay & Bock & Co**

**Write for Samples
And Compare Prices!**

We have a country order department that will attend to your wants and save you anywhere from 25 to 50 cents on every dollar.

NEW GOODS

Are coming forward by every steamer and are being "Distributed all over the Islands."

A single yard or article at wholesale prices.

Queen Street, Honolulu. **L. B. KERR**

California Fertilizer Works

OFFICE: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.
FACTORIES: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS
AND PURE BONE MEAL.

.....DEALERS IN.....

Fertilizer Materials!
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS,
NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH,
FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Fish, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market.

The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphate Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation.

The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

Are just in receipt of large importations by their iron barge "Paul Isenberg" and "J. C. Pfleger" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America, consisting of a large and

Complete Assortment

DRY GOODS

Such as Prints, Ginghams, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Regattas, Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns.

A FINE SELECTION OF
Dress Goods, Zephyrs, Etc.,

IN THE LATEST STYLES.
A splendid line of Flannels, Black and Colored Merinos and Cashmeres, Satins, Velvets, Flashes, Crapes, Etc.

Tailors' Goods.

A FULL ASSORTMENT.
Silesias, Sleeve Linings, Stiff Linen, Italian Cloth, Molesters, Meltons, Serge, Kammingans, Etc.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, Etc.

A Large Variety of Saddles,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Reclining and Seiler Pianos, Iron Bedsteads, Etc., Etc.
American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Canstic Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages.
Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrap Paper, Burlaps, Filter-press Cloth, Roofing slates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease.
Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 3d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails (18 and 20), Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates.
Railroad Steel Sleepers, Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks, Also, Hawaiian Sugar and Rice; Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Duro Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

For Sale on the Most Liberal Terms and at the Lowest Prices by

H. HACKFELD & CO.

W. H. RICE,

Stock Raiser

AND DEALER IN

Live Stock.

—BREEDER OF—

Fine Horses and Cattle

Well-bred Fresh Milch Cows, Young Sussex Bulls, Fine Saddle and Carriage Horses California and Hawaiian Mules

FOR SALE.

Tourists and Excursion Parties desiring Single, Double or Four-in-hand Teams or Saddle Horses can be accommodated at W. H. Rice's Livery Stables.

All communications to be addressed—

W. H. RICE,

LIHUE, KAUAI.

**CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED**

Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scoury, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Face.
Cures Scrofula.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter.
From wherever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles 25, 50, and 100 cents, containing six times the quantity, the each sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors, THE LANCET AND MEDICAL COURTES DUNCAN COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

'VARSITY CLUB**Banquet at Hawaiian Hotel.**

Noted Guests and Good Speeches—New Members Admitted.

The second semi-annual meeting and banquet of the University Club of Hawaii was held Tuesday evening at the Hawaiian Hotel. Although there was no more evidence of college and university hilarity than at the previous gathering, the large attendance and general interest taken by the members, showed plainly that the club is an organization bound to increase and prosper.

At the business meeting held early in the evening the following were admitted to membership: J. M. Monsarratt, L. L. B. '78 Harvard, Phillip L. Weaver Ph. B. '91 University of California, Harold M. Sewall A. B., L. L. B. Harvard, Edwin Farmer A. B. '90, University of Nebraska, Edgar Wood, B. S. '90, Mt. Allison, A. B. '95, Cornell, George P. Andrews, M. D. College Physicians and Surgeons, Wm. Haywood L. L. M. Columbia University, George R. Carter B. A. '88, Yale, J. S. Emerson, B. S. Mass. Institute of Technology.

About 7:30 the members adjourned to the lanchon where the banquet was spread. A few college flags adorned the walls, also the flags of Hawaii and the United States which with the colored lights and tastefully decorated tables gave a very pretty effect. Toastmaster D. P. Birnie sat at the head of the table with President Dole at his right. The other guests were American Minister Sewall, Japanese Minister Shimamura, U. S. Consul General Haywood, Mr. Salmon recently from Yale, and Prof. Smith of Stanford University. The members present were: E. P. Dole, J. T. Crawley, Edwin Farmer, Edgar Wood, President Hosmer, Dr. N. B. Emerson, Prof. A. B. Ingalls, J. Q. Wood, Lyle Dickey, E. A. Mott-Smith, G. R. Carter, S. M. Ballou, W. R. Farrington, Prof. Colsten, F. S. Dodge, Judge Frear, W. E. Rowell, J. S. Emerson, O. P. Emerson, C. S. Dickey, C. H. Kuegel, Dr. S. E. Bishop, Rev. C. M. Hyde, A. V. Gear, George A. Davis, Dr. A. B. Lyons.

The menu prepared by Manager Lucas' new chef was a most excellent one and well served. At the opening of the post prandial exercises Mr. Birnie called upon President Dole who was greeted with rounds of applause. Mr. Dole did not make an elaborate address, but did his best to stir up a little old-time college enthusiasm among the graduates. He spoke pleasantly of his college days, and stated that although he was not a graduate, the honorary degree of L. L. D. had recently been conferred upon him by Williams College. This called forth the principal outburst of college enthusiasm of the evening.

Minister Sewall made an interesting five minute speech in which he brought out the broad educational principles of Harvard University, an institution often maligned for its proximity to Boston, which nevertheless sent its representatives to all parts of the world, where their influence for intellectual progress was always felt. Mr. Sewall suggested that at the next banquet the educational principle be recognized. While in college he had always believed in the annexation principle and hoped the University Club of Hawaii would take it up at future meetings. He closed with a glowing tribute to President Dole congratulating him upon the honor conferred upon him. "This meritorious action of his alma mater expresses the esteem in which we all hold him in our hearts."

Prof. Smith of Stanford spoke of the work of that institution. It had disposed many of the king and queen of old educational custom. U. S. Consul Haywood made a very short but happy speech.

Mr. Salmon of Yale '94, who is on his way to take up Y. M. C. A. work in Australia held the interested attention of his hearers in outlining the religious work in colleges. He brought to the gathering much of the college enthusiasm, and spoke especially of the line of educational work at Yale. The university was seeking to develop the four square man—the intellectual, physical, social and moral man. He paid high compliment to the character of the young men which Hawaii has sent to Yale.

Dr. A. B. Lyons made the closing address of the evening after which Secretary Crawley reported upon the progress of the club. Seven months ago the club was started with 40 members and now has 53, representing 26 colleges. Eighteen institutions were represented at the banquet.

Kau Notes.

The following notes were received from Kau on the Mauna Loa Tuesday: "There was a rumor all over the island of Hawaii that Chester A. Doyle had met with an untimely death. His many friends were gratified to learn by the last Kinai that there is no foundation to the rumor."

"Rev. J. Kinney of Naaichu is circulating a subscription list for the purpose of raising funds to build a church. He is meeting with much success."

"E. R. Hendry, who arrived by the Mauna Loa, is making a short visit in the Kau district."

"Kau has been favored with several fine showers recently. There is an abundance of rain in the mountains."

"The Ke A Hoi arrived in Honouliuli on Wednesday evening with freight and left again Thursday night. She took 4,100 bags of Hutchinson Sugar Plantation Company's sugar. The Mauna Loa received 8,300 bags from

Punaluu and 2,680 from Honouliuli.

"A star was seen by the residents of Kau about mid-day, Friday. It was high in the heavens and toward the west."

"On Thursday morning, a dense volume of black smoke was seen coming from Mauna Loa, rising majestically toward the heavens. It was an awe inspiring and grand to the many Kau residents who witnessed it. On Friday, Saturday and Sunday it continued to send forth this black volume. This sight was grandest when the Mauna Loa hoisted anchor for departure to Honolulu, Monday morning."

"A number of our British residents leave by this Mauna Loa to attend the Queen's celebration in Honolulu. An ex-Governor of Malta and his valet are among the number."

U. S. S. MOANA.**Arrival in Port of the New Palatial Liner.**

The U. S. S. Moana, 4,000 tons, Captain M. Carey, commander, arrived in port and hauled alongside the Oceanic wharf between 11 and 12 yesterday, while the boat races were in progress. Following is the report kindly furnished by Purser Bendall:

The Moana, taking the Monowai's place, is from Sydney via Auckland and Apia. She left Sydney at 5 p. m. on the 7th inst. and arrived in Auckland on the 11th at noon. Left again next day at 2:20 p. m. and arrived in Apia on the 16th at 1 p. m. Made a stay of 8 hours and arrived in Honolulu as above. Had fine weather all the way."

The Moana was to have sailed for San Francisco at 7 o'clock last evening but in order to accommodate the various shippers of fruit, she was detained an hour.

The Moana is a fine boat and came into port in great shape. Her time of arrival is down for today, but as will be seen, she came in a day beforehand.

The Moana is owned in the Union Steamship Line, an enterprising company with 66,549 tons of shipping; this being divided up among 56 vessels.

The new vessel, just fresh from the builder's yards on the Clyde, is the outcome of the recent visit to England of Mr. James Mills, the managing director of the company. She has been specially built to take the place of the Monowai on the A and A route. She is a beautifully modelled with towering decks and pole masts.

The Moana is a 17-knot boat, but on the run out she traveled at reduced speed, utilizing three-fifths of her power, or in other words, 3,000 hp, out of 5,250 hp. The steaming time from Greenock to Sydney was 40 days 14 hours, and the time overall 41 days. The total distance covered was 12,626 miles, daily average 311.7 knots, and hourly 13 knots. From Greenock to the Cape the steaming time was 21 days 6 hours 34 minutes, the total distance traveled being 6,401 knots, daily average 300.9 knots, and hourly 12.5. From the Cape to Sydney the time was 19 days 8 hours 19 minutes, the distance traversed being 6,261 knots, daily average 323.8 knots, and hourly 13.5. The coal consumption it should be mentioned was 56 1/4 tons per day.

She is 3,914 tons gross and consequently the largest steamer flying the Union Company's flag. Her net register is 3,332 tons. In length she measures 350ft. between perpendiculars, her beam moulded is 44ft., and depth 34ft. The depth to the upper deck is 32.65 ft.

The Moana is a palatial liner with every accommodation conceivable. One of the features is a large recess at the after end of the saloon, specially adapted for use as a stage for amateur theatricals. She has accommodation for 189 first class and 116 second class passengers.

The Moana will run regularly on the Monowai route. W. G. Irwin & Co. are the Honolulu agents.

Deputy Auditor.

E. R. Stackable has been appointed Deputy Auditor General and will act instead of Auditor General Laws during the latter's absence in the United States. Mr. Stackable has been accountant in the Finance Office for some time past. His place will be taken temporarily by Henry Hapai.

Mr. Isaac Horner, proprietor of the Burton House, Burton, W. V., and one of the most widely known men in the state, was cured of rheumatism after three years of suffering. He says: "I have not sufficient command of language to convey any idea of what I suffered, my physicians told me that nothing could be done for me and my friends were fully convinced that nothing but death would relieve me of my suffering. In June, 1894, Mr. Evans, then salesman for the Wheeling Drug Co., recommended Chamberlain's Pain Balm. At this time my foot and limbs were swollen to more than double their normal size and it seemed to me my leg would burst, but soon after I began using the Pain Balm the swelling began to decrease, the pain to leave, and now I consider that I am entirely cured." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

KINDERGARTEN MISSION.**How San Francisco Will Keep the Children Off the Streets.**

The Examiner of May 24 says: In Academy Hall, dusty, covey and barren, on Mission street, opposite the Mint, the Rev. Henry Victor Morgan will establish a kindergarten mission. This kindergarten mission is to be a sort of Hull House undertaking, with the Hull House methods reversed. That is, instead of being primarily for adults and secondarily for children, it is to be for the child first, and the adult afterwards; for, from Mr. Morgan's point of view, when it comes to modeling the good man and woman, "it is easier to form than re-form."

The scope of this new mission is wide. In addition to taking the children of the poor, little ones from three to seven years old, off the streets and placing them under the beneficent influence of kindergarten care, it intends stepping behind the children and doing what it can to provide them with good parents.

The big hall, beautified according to

the Froebel idea, will be used on week-days for the children. On Sunday afternoons it will serve as a lecture-room, or, more properly, a place of meeting for parents to discuss the interests and needs of children, for it is not the aim to have the people who come to these meetings talked to so much as talked with in the effort to bring about a better condition of life among the poor, and help them to find better ways. Each Sunday night there will be a gospel meeting. There will be a reading-room, made comfortable and pleasant, where men and women may read the daily papers and whatever literature it is possible to procure.

And there will be a barroom in which men and women are to be accorded equal rights. It is to be a temperance bar, and as soon as the finances of the mission permit, it is to have a free-lunch attachment.

The social side of the undertaking is to be made as attractive as possible, and lectures, theatrical and musical entertainments are to be provided from time to time. It is a simple, practical, plain undertaking, very like the man who is establishing it. It doesn't shake the admonishing finger at its proteges. It offers them the helping hand. In exhorting them to give up unwholesome pleasures it has the wholesome ones to offer in their stead.

The Rev. Mr. Morgan's chief capital in starting it is faith. He hopes that it will be supported by subscription, the subscribers pledging themselves to contribute a fixed sum, from 25 cents up on the first of every month. On the face, that isn't a very substantial financial outlook, but Mr. Morgan has twice accomplished pretty big undertakings with practically nothing.

Somewhere in the good book it says, "By their deeds shall ye know them," which gives Mr. Morgan a fair chance of being well known, for he is a man of deeds. He has been but four years in the ministry, yet he has built two churches, chiefly with his own hand, and has this latest work, the kindergarten mission already so well under way that it will be formally opened on the last Sunday in this month.

THE OPINION AND THE FACTS.

First let us have what the doctor said, then the facts upon which he based his opinion, and finally we may ask whether the facts justified that opinion.

The doctor's opinion was this: "The man is suffering from chronic inflammation of the brain."

The facts as set forth subsequently by the patient himself under oath, and also verified by careful investigation, are these:

In August, 1889, the first symptoms of disease appeared. He had a bad taste in the mouth, and a thick, slimy phlegm covered the tongue and teeth, and that he was obliged to wipe it out with a handkerchief. He had no appetite, and after eating the simplest thing he felt great oppression, and pains at the sides and chest. Later on he was seized with dizziness and dreadful pain in the head, the back of head being swollen, and so hot that it seemed on fire. This pain in the head grew worse, until the patient fancied his head must burst; and, as it was, he nearly went out of his mind with the agony of it. He got little or no sleep night or day, and he could take practically no nourishment. That is, nothing at all equal to the needs of the body—he gradually fell away until there was scarcely anything left of him but skin and bone. After a time a hacking cough fixed upon him, and he constantly spat up much matter. At this point his malady had some of the indications of consumption.

For a considerable time Mr. Manning (the patient's name) was confined to his bed, and for nearly a year was unable to leave the house. As a rule he would rise from his bed about noon, and lie on the couch the most part of the day. To show his weakness we need merely say that he could only cross the room by taking hold of the furniture. The physician who attended him for one year said that Mr. Manning had chronic inflammation of the brain, and recommended the application of poultices and fomentations to the head.

"After having been under the doctor's treatment for a year," says Mr. Manning, "I was better, and he said he could do nothing more for me. I then had another doctor, who said my case was hopeless, and nothing could be done for me. Our Rector's daughter got me several bottles of medicine for consumption from London, but it did no good, and I lingered on in the same state year after year. I was in such pain that I often wished it might be God's will to take me. Several times it was reported that I was actually dying."

"In November, 1892, Mrs. Franklin, wife of the owner, gave me a bottle of medicine which she hoped might do me good. It was called Selge's Syrup. I had no faith in it, but I began taking it. In a week I felt a little better. My head was easier, I had some relish for food, and what I ate agreed with me. So I kept on with it, and gained a little every day. From that time I never looked behind me, and soon gained two stone in weight. I am now quite strong, and am back to my work. I can eat any kind of food, and am free from all pain. But for this medicine, Selge's Syrup, I believe I should today be in my grave; and so great is my desire that others may know of the remedy that saved my life, I give full permission to the proprietors to publish my case if they think best to do so."

The above statement is condensed from the more extended legal one in order to save space. The other, however, will soon be published in full in another form. This is signed by Mr. Henry Delph Manning, of 3 High street, Hillyer, near Downing, Norfolk, and has appended confirmatory statements from witnesses of high standing.

Now, we ask, was the doctor right in thinking the case to have been one of cerebral inflammation? No, clearly not, as that nearly always arises from a severe injury to the brain; and is usually fatal in a short time. The head trouble in this case was congestion of the brain, resulting from acute indigestion and dyspepsia, Mr. Manning's true and only disease. When Mother Selge's Curative Syrup cured that the brain and other disordered organs recovered health and tone,

"Disfigured For Life"

Is the despairing cry of thousands afflicted with
Unsightly skin diseases.
Do you realize what this disfiguration means to sensitive souls?
It means isolation, seclusion.
It is a bar to social and business success.
Do you wonder that despair seizes upon these sufferers when

Doctors fail,
Standard remedies fail,
And nostrums prove worse than useless?
Skin diseases are most obstinate to cure or even relieve.

It is easy to claim to cure them, but quite another thing to do so.

CUTICURA REMEDIES
Have earned the right to be called Skin Specifics—

Because for years they have met with most remarkable success.

There are cases that they cannot cure, but they are few indeed.

It is no long-drawn-out, expensive experiment.

25c. invested in a tablet of CUTICURA SOAP

Will prove most convincing.

In short, CUTICURA WORKS WONDERS

And its cures are simply marvellous.

SPEEDY CURE TREATMENT.—Warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, gentle applications of CUTICURA (ointment), followed by mild doses of CUTICURA (pills) (the new blood purifier).

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212 Queen Street, Honolulu.

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..... Sugar Machinery,
WATSON, LAIDLAW & CO.....
..... Centrifugals and Cream Separators.
JOHN FOWLER & CO. (LEEDS), LD.....
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THE RISDON IRON WORKS.....General Engineering.
MARCUS MASON & CO., Coffee and Rice Machinery,
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Who also carry the Most Complete line of

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On the Islands. Mail or Telephone Orders receive prompt attention.
Only skilled labor is employed in the manufacture of our goods.

Richards & Schoen

—HILO, HAWAII—

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.
E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

....POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 487.....

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Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND—
PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,
SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.
Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist.
All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect.
For further particulars apply to
DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

NO-TO-BAG GUARANTEED TOBACCO CURE

Over 1,000,000 boxes sold. 300,000 cures prove its power to destroy the desire for tobacco in any form. No-to-bag is the greatest nerve-food in the world. Many gain 10 pounds in 10 days and it never fails to make the weak impatient man strong, vigorous and magnetic. Just try a box. You will be delighted. We expect you to believe what we say. For a cure is absolutely guaranteed by druggists everywhere. Send for our booklet "Don't Throw Away Your Life Away," written guarantee and free sample. Address THE SELLING REMEDY CO., Chicago or New York.

SOLD AND GUARANTEED BY HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

READ THE ADVERTISER**Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.**

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

General Insurance Company for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned General Agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.**Fortuna General Insurance Company OF BERLIN.**

The above Insurance Companies have established a General Agency here, and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Genl. Agents.

CASTLE & COOK IMPORTERS**LIFE AND FIRE****INSURANCE AGENTS**

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. OF BOSTON.**Elma Fire Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.****Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Company OF HAMBURG.**

Capital of the company and reserve, reinsurance companies 6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 101,590,000
Total reinsurance companies 107,590,000

North German Fire Insurance Company OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reinsurance companies 8,890,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000
Total reinsurance companies 43,890,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss of damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO.

J. S. WALKER

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Royal Insurance Company.

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BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

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Immediate Payment of Claims.

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TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1896,
£12,954,532.
1. Authorized Capital—£3,000,000
Subscribed—2,750,000
Paid up Capital—687,500 0 0
2. Fire Funds—2,600,450 12 0
3. Life and Annuity Funds—3,496,582 2 8
£12,954,532 14 8

Revenue Fire Branch—1,377,028 17 8
Revenue Life and Annuity—1,804,207 9 11
Branches—£4,081,236 7 3

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

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IS COMPLICATED

Japanese Affair Has Two Additions.

Sake Import Duty and Percentage of Laborers in Hawaii.

Late papers from the Coast contain Washington dispatches to the effect that the Japanese Government has presented, through Minister Shimamura, two additional claims against the Hawaiian Government, and in consequence, the difficulties between the two Governments are more complicated. Minister Shimamura was seen by a representative of the Advertiser yesterday and questioned regarding them.

"It is quite true that two additional claims have been presented by me on behalf of the Japanese Government to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Hawaii, but it was some time ago. I presume the delay of the Government in answering my communication of June 4th may be caused, to some extent, by the attention necessary to solve the three questions and answer them at one time. The filing of the two additional claims for consideration by this Government at this time should not be considered as a plan to harass it. Such is not the case. As I have told you on several previous visits, Japan wants only justice, and these affairs may be settled as well now as at any other time.

"For a long time my Government has considered it discriminated against unjustly in the matter of the percentage of Japanese laborers permitted to come here during the year. The rule, you understand, is that to 66 Chinese laborers landing in Hawaii but 33 Japanese may come. My Government does not feel that, under the treaty existing between the two Governments, any specific number or percentage should be named. That is one of the additional matters which the Hawaiian Government is now considering. The other is the prohibitive duty to be imposed on sake after July 1st next. The circumstances connected with this increased duty are peculiar. The last Legislature passed a bill admitting wines, made of grapes, free of duty, and immediately afterward increased the duty on sake from 15 cents to \$1 per gallon. As sake is the only wine of this kind coming to this country, it has nothing to compete with in the line of Hawaiian products, consequently the discrimination is all the greater. A deputation of Japanese merchants waited on President Dole yesterday and presented a memorial asking that the duty be decreased and put back to its original amount. He has promised to give the matter his careful consideration, and I suppose he will.

"As to the annexation news, I do not know what to think. It comes so sudden and unexpectedly to every one that it would be hard to account for it. The general impression, I am told, is that it is a combination between the Sugar Trust and the United States Senate. Many of those who decline to vote for a continuance of the Reciprocity Treaty are willing to cast their vote for annexation, and rather than the islands should suffer, President McKinley decided to submit a treaty annexing the country. Everything at this end, I presume, is a mere guess, and will continue so until more definite news is received by the next steamer. One thing is certain. It will not affect Japan. We have never had a desire to annex the territory. The place is too far distant from home and too expensive to govern. A little while ago we took over Formosa, and we have had more or less trouble since then. Whoever takes Hawaii must necessarily spend a vast amount of money in fortifying it, and in the maintenance of a military post, and the expense will be known only after the territory is acquired. This would be the case, whether Great Britain, the United States or any other country would annex the islands.

"I do not see where Japanese immigrants could be affected by the United States annexing this country. We have a new treaty with the United States, to go into effect in two years, that is almost identical with the one we now have with Hawaii. In the case of China, it would be different, unless Congress should see fit to pass one law for this part of the country and another for the mainland. To me, the exclusion act now in force would obtain here directly the treaty was ratified. If it was not so, the planters in Louisiana would object. With the prospect of the abrogation of the treaty something would have to be done for the planters' interests in Hawaii. The price of labor is as low as it can be had, and if the planters were obliged to pay a duty on their sugar, the profits would be small—too small to warrant any large investment of money in the industry."

Replying to a question regarding a dispatch in California papers of June 10th, relating to additional instructions being sent to Minister Shimamura, the latter said:

"I received further instructions yesterday, and while they are quite satisfactory to me, I am not at liberty to state their nature. I am patiently waiting a reply from Minister of Foreign Affairs Cooper, and until it arrives, I can only say that the situation is practically the same. Of course, if the annexation rumor is correct, and the Hawaiian Senate ratifies the treaty, my part of the negotiations, should they remain unfinished at that time, will be transferred to the Japanese Minister at Washington."

Australia Passengers.

The following persons have been booked to leave for San Francisco on the Australia Wednesday: Mrs. A. Bruce, Miss Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Gus Schumann, Miss A. J. Hadley, Miss

Rasmussen, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Farrington, Prof. M. M. Scott, R. F. Woodward, Mrs. A. B. Freimann, Master Huron Ashford, Miss H. Coan, W. Thompson, Miss Steele, Miss Leonard, Miss L. M. Pope, Miss Needham, Miss Knapp, Armstrong Smith, D. L. Nane, Arthur Ewart, Mr. Scott, L. A. Dickey, P. T. De La Vergne, Miss Mary Green, W. F. Pogue and two children, Mrs. A. Brown, Miss Ladd, Mrs. Cunha, Clarence Cunha, Miss Millard, Miss Ferreira, Miss Chamberlain, Miss Ellis, Miss Pires, Miss Forbes, Albert Cunha, J. W. Gillespie, Miss May Weir, Miss E. McNerny, Miss L. Roth, Miss Rose Cunha, Rev. Charles Brown, Mrs. A. J. Head, Mrs. Savidge, Mrs. Porter and child, Dr. and Mrs. H. W. Howard, Messrs. Coorsen, Lieut. E. F. Qualtrough, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Macfarlane and William Walsh.

R. M. S. AORANGI.

Comes Into Port With Two Boilers Leaking.

The R. M. S. Aorangi, Hepworth commander, arrived off port from Vancouver and Victoria yesterday morning, after the Warrimoo had hauled alongside the Pacific Mail wharf, but owing to lack of wharf room she dropped her anchors and remained outside until the Warrimoo went out, shortly after 5 p. m.

When she started in it was noticed that the Aorangi kept maneuvering around outside and did not make for the channel. When she did finally haul alongside the Pacific Mail wharf, it was about 7:30 o'clock, and it was learned that the commander kept maneuvering the steamer about on the outside to see that her engines were in working order before venturing up the channel.

The Aorangi left Victoria on the 15th of June, and was, therefore, nine days coming to Honolulu. Her engines did not work very well, owing to the fact that two of the boilers were leaking, the fan machine, it is said, being responsible for this.

On the last two days before coming into port, the Aorangi slackened her speed and came in as detailed above. After the steamer had hauled alongside 25 of the crew were set to work making repairs, and it is believed that she will get away for the Colonies sometime tonight.

More Stewards Dismissed.

There seems to be no end of trouble in the ranks of the stewards of the Inter-Island Company just at the present time. It will be remembered that a week or so ago all the Mauna Loa stewards were given their walking papers on account of disagreement and dissatisfaction. The second steward of that steamer was put on as chief of the W. G. Hall and allowed to pick out his corps of assistants. The Hall returned Sunday, and the report that the stewards' service had given general dissatisfaction. There was nothing right about it. In accordance with this all the Hall men were allowed to walk down the gangway yesterday and Chum Cook, steward of the Noeau, was made chief of the Hall. He chose his assistants, and next Sunday when the Hall returns from Kauai, it is hoped that better satisfaction will have been given.

"There's no use in talking," says W. H. Broadwell, druggist, La Cygne, Kas. "Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy does the work. After taking medicines of my own preparation and those of others I took a dose of Chamberlain's and it helped me a second time cured me. Can't say and conscientiously I can recommend it as the best thing on the market." The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

WHARF AND WAVE.

DIAMOND HEAD SIGNAL STATION, June 24, 10 p. m.—The weather is thick; wind, light; S. W.

The J. A. Cummins will sail today.

The Kikikat did not get away yesterday.

The steamer James Makee will sail for Kapaa at 4 p. m. today.

The Archer will get away for San Francisco on or about Saturday.

The C. A. Thayer is alongside Allen & Robinson's wharf discharging lumber.

The Iolani is alongside Brewer's wharf. She will begin discharging today.

The Kaala came in yesterday morning with a cargo of rice from Oahu ports.

The Mauna Loa will not sail for Maui and Hawaii ports until 3 p. m. today.

The barkentine Archer is loading sugar for San Francisco at the Railroad wharf.

The ship A. J. Fuller will probably leave for New York today with a full load of sugar.

The schooner Moi Wahine came in from Hamakua yesterday with 2,100 bags of sugar.

The Australia brought quite a large consignment of fireworks for the Fourth of July.

The American schooner Esther Buhne, Anderson master, sailed yesterday in ballast for Eureka.

The ship Aryan took 10,000 bags of sugar from the Mauna Loa and 2,000 from the Helene yesterday.

The Mauna Loa is on the boards to leave for Maui and Hawaii ports at 10 a. m. today, but it is likely she will be delayed.

The warehouse at the Railroad wharf is as full as it can possibly be. Sugar in that direction is piled up everywhere.

The American schooner Robert Searles was towed to sea yesterday by

the steamer James Makee. She is bound for the Sound.

The C. A. S. S. Warrimoo came in from the Colonies early yesterday morning, and after depositing some 300 tons of coal here, sailed for Vancouver and Victoria shortly after 5 p. m.

The American bark Colorado, Moine master, arrived in port Tuesday morning after a fine trip from Newcastle. She has 1,563 tons of coal for W. G. Irwin & Co.

The Italian bark, Giuseppe, A. Felacaluzor master, arrived in port at 8 a. m. yesterday, 15 days from San Francisco from which port she cleared on June 8. The Giuseppe comes in ballast to W. G. Irwin & Co. and will load sugar.

On the evening of June 22d there was a grand time aboard the Warrimoo, in celebration of the 60th year of reign of Queen Victoria. Music was one of the leading features. Every one joined in the singing of the national anthem.

The American schooner Transit, Jorgensen, arrived in port last night, 14 days from San Francisco, with a cargo of 800 tons of general merchandise, consigned to T. H. Davies & Co. She sailed from San Francisco on June 6th, and experienced fine weather all the way.

The O. S. S. Australia arrived in port and hauled alongside the Oceanic wharf at 9 a. m. Tuesday. Following is Pusser McCombe's report: Left San Francisco, June 15, 1897, at 2 p. m., with 50 cabin and 76 steerage passengers, and 56 bags mail. Experienced the first 24 hours, strong N. W. winds. Thence to port, light to moderate trade winds, and fine weather all the way. Arrived June 22 at 9 a. m. Time 6 days, 17 hours, 45 minutes. June 21 at noon, passed S. S. Belgic, bound north.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS IN PORT.

U. S. S. Philadelphia, Beardslee, San Diego.
U. S. S. Marion, Book, San Francisco.
H. I. J. M. S. Naniwa-kan, Kurooka, Japan.

MERCHANTMEN.

(This list does not include Consters.)
Am. ship Louisiana, Thos. Halcrow, Newcastle.
Am. schr. Jessie Minor, Whitney, Eureka.
Am. ship A. J. Fuller, Matthews, Nagasaki.
Am. schr. Robert Searles, Piltz, Newcastle.
Am. bktn. Kikikat, Cutler, Puget Sound.
Am. schr. Louis, Hatch, Newcastle.
Am. ship Aryan, St. Clair, Kanagawa, Japan.
Am. schr. Esther Buhne, Anderson, Eureka.
Am. bk. C. D. Bryant, Colly, Laysan Island.
Am. bktn. Archer, Calhoun, San Francisco.
Am. bark Albert, Griffiths, San Francisco.
Haw. ship Mauna Ala, Smith, Newcastle.
Am. schr. C. A. Thayer, Tiljevist, Gray's Harbor.
Am. bark Chas. B. Kenny, Anderson, Newcastle.
Am. bark Palmyra, Keller, Port Gamble.
Haw. bark Diamond Head, Ward, Port Blakely.
O. S. S. Australia, Houdlette, San Francisco.
Am. bk. Colorado, Moine, Newcastle.
Haw. bark Iolani, McClure, New York.
Ital. bk. Giuseppe, A. Felacaluzor, San Francisco.
Am. schr. Transit, Jorgensen, San Francisco.
R. M. S. Aorangi, Hepworth, Vancouver and Victoria.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Vessel: From: Date:
Schr. Novelty, Newcastle.....Due
Bark S. C. Allen, Frisco.....June 28
Bark Alden Besse, Frisco.....June 29

ARRIVALS.

Tuesday, June 22.
O. S. S. Australia, Houdlette, from San Francisco.
Am. bk. Colorado, Moine, from Newcastle.
Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, from Maui and Hawaii.

DEPARTURES.

Tuesday, June 22.
Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, for Maui.
Stmr. W. G. Hall, Haglund, for Kauai ports.

Stmr. Kilauea Hou, Weir, for Honolulu, Honolulu, Hakalau, Pahakumau and Pepeekeo.

Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, for Lahaina, Honokaa and Kukulhaele.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Thompson, for Honokaa and Kukulhaele.

Bk. Iolani, from New York.
U. S. S. Moana, Carey, from the Colonies.

Stmr. Helena, Freeman, from Hawaii ports.

Stmr. James Makee, Tullet, from Kauai.

U. S. S. Moana, Carey, for San Francisco.

Ital. bk. Giuseppe, A. Felacaluzor, from San Francisco.

Stmr. Kaena, Wilson, for Oahu ports.

R. M. S. Warrimoo, Hay, for Vancouver.

Am. schr. Robert Searles, Piltz, for the Sound.

Am. schr. Esther Buhne, Anderson, for the Sound.
Am. bktn. Kikikat, Cutler, for the Sound.

VESSELS LEAVING TODAY.

Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Maui and Hawaii, at 3 p. m.
Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Oahu ports.
Am. schr. A. J. Fuller, Matthews, for New York.
Stmr. James Makee, Tullet, for Kapaa, at 4 p. m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.
From the Colonies, per S. S. Moana, June 23.—Mrs. A. H. Bryant and Miss Bryant, Mrs. H. F. Lewis, child and nurse, Miss J. Doble, and 4 in the steerage.

From Maui and Hawaii ports, per stmr. Mauna Loa, June 22.—T. C. Porter, S. T. Alexander, T. C. Willis, Miss Tillie Willis, E. Lazarus and wife, E. E. Robbins, Master Robbins, G. G. Kinney, M. G. St. Anna and wife, F. Koehler, L. Vasconsalves, Dr. A. C. Rowat, W. Berliowitz, J. Smith, A. Enos and wife, Mrs. Mary Alapal, Miss M. Killwell, Miss Killwell, H. A. Heen, Mrs. Elmyra Inamyan, Mrs. S. E. Sumner, Mrs. J. Coepfer, Mrs. F. G. Wicke, Lan Yang and 59 on deck.

From San Francisco, per S. S. Australia, June 22.—Mrs. Beardslee, M. G. Beckwith, M. Brash, T. M. Carnegie, G. A. Carnegie, C. J. Falk and wife, Miss Rose Goldsmith, W. W. Harris and wife, Hon. Wm. Haywood, wife, two children and nurse, Mrs. T. W. Hobron and child, H. A. Jaeger, Miss A. Jones, Miss D. Kerr, Wm. Kerr, Miss T. Kinney, F. L. Lambrecht, Miss T. Kinney, Mrs. E. M. Palmer and two children, E. H. Paris, Mrs. Peck, Miss Peck, Miss E. Peck, Miss M. Peck, Mrs. A. Potenhauer, Miss E. Pomeroy, Thos. Pratt, Miss Ivy Richardson, Wm. H. Salmon, J. F. Soper, Mrs. Lieut. G. M. Stoney, two children and nurse, Mrs. M. E. Tenney, Mrs. A. Montague Turner, J. C. Wasson, Mrs. W. D. Witham, Mrs. H. P. Wood and child, Miss Wood, D. G. Camarinos.

From the Colonies, per C. A. S. S. Warrimoo, June 24.—Mrs. Wallace and child, Miss Nellie Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. Holdsworth and child.

Departures.

For San Francisco, per S. S. Moana, June 23.—R. Holstead, wife and daughter, A. M. Keeler and wife, A. Michael and daughter, W. Dillingham, H. Dillingham, Dr. J. M. Whitney, Mrs. Lydia Davis and child, S. F. Mumford, Rev. A. V. Soares and son, Miss E. P. Judd, H. Laws and wife, Miss E. Holmes, Mrs. R. W. T. Purvis and child, A. F. Church and wife, I. Upham and son and 24 in steerage.

For Vancouver and Victoria, per C. A. S. S. Warrimoo, June 24.—Rev. Alex. Mackintosh, F. Kohler, W. W. Zoller, Mrs. A. M. Thomas, Edgar Dwinan and P. Hanness.

FOREIGN MAIL SERVICE.

Steamships will leave for and arrive from San Francisco or Vancouver on or about the following dates in 1897:

ARRIVE	LEAVE
From San Francisco	For San Francisco
or Vancouver	or Vancouver
Mariposa... July 1 Peking	June 29
R. Janeiro... July 3 Australia	June 30
Gaelic... July 14 China	July 12
Warrimoo... July 15 Alameda	July 18
Australia... July 20 Mowera	July 24
Moana... July 20 Belgic	July 27
Doric... Aug. 3 Australia	July 30
Mowera... Aug. 16 Aorangi	Aug. 6
Australia... Aug. 17 Mariposa	Aug. 15
Australia... Aug. 26 R. Janeiro	Aug. 24
Aorangi... Aug. 31 Australia	Aug. 25
Peru... Aug. 31 Warrimoo	Sept. 3
Coptic... Sept. 9 Peking	Sept. 14
Australia... Sept. 14 Moana	Sept. 16
Mariposa... Sept. 23 Australia	Sept. 22
Warrimoo... Sept. 28 Doric	Sept. 24
Gaelic... Sept. 28 Mowera	Oct. 1
Peking... Oct. 9 Belgic	Oct. 12
Australia... Oct. 12 Alameda	Oct. 14
Moana... Oct. 21 Australia	Oct. 20
Mowera... Oct. 26 Peru	Oct. 22
China... Oct. 28 Aorangi	Oct. 29
Belgic... Nov. 6 R. Janeiro	Nov. 9
Australia... Nov. 9 Mariposa	Nov. 11
Alameda... Nov. 18 Australia	Nov. 17
Aorangi... Nov. 23 Gaelic	Nov. 19
Coptic... Nov. 25 Warrimoo	Nov. 26
R. Janeiro... Dec. 4 Moana	Dec. 9
Australia... Dec. 7 Doric	Dec. 10
Mariposa... Dec. 16 Australia	Dec. 15
Warrimoo... Dec. 21 China	Dec. 19
Peking... Dec. 25 Mowera	Dec. 24

CHAS. BREWER & CO'S New York Line.

The Bark "EDWARD MAY," will sail from New York for Honolulu, ON OR ABOUT JULY 15TH.
For further particulars address Messrs. CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27 Killy Street, Boston, Mass., or C. BREWER & CO., (Ltd.), Honolulu Agents.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

United States Branch Hydrographic Office, Merchants' Exchange, San Francisco, Cal.

Captains of vessels touching at any of the ports of the Hawaiian Islands, by communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, will be furnished with the Monthly Pilot Charts of the North Pacific, and with the latest information regarding the dangers of navigation in the regions which they frequent.

Nautical inquiries will be investigated and answered.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publications of the Pilot Charts of the North Pacific.

W. S. HUGHES, Lieutenant, U. S. Navy, In Charge.

BY AUTHORITY.

POUND NOTICE.

In accordance with Section 1 of Chapter XXXV of the Session Laws of 1888, I have this day changed the location of the Government Pound, in the District of Kaupo, Island of Maui, to the land owned by J. W. Kawaakoa, the present Poundmaster, known as the land of Kumunui, lying mauka of the Government land of Kumunui in Kaupo, Maui.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, June 21, 1897.
1874-3t

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On Saturday, July 17, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of J. Kaelemakule, Kailua, Kona, will be sold at public auction on special terms of payments and improvements, two lots in Waiala, North Kona, as follows:

Lot No. 4—39.5 acres. Upset price, \$305.

Lot No. 5—43 acres. Upset price, \$344.

For plan of above lots and particulars as to terms and conditions, apply to J. Kaelemakule, Sub-Agent, or at the office of Public Lands, Honolulu. Purchasers must have qualifications and make declaration as required of applicants for Right of Purchase of Leases and Cash Freeholds.

J. F. BROWN,
Agent, Public Lands.
Public Lands Office, June 14, 1897.
1872-td

JULY 4TH being established as a National Holiday under Act 66, of the Session Laws of 1896,—and the same falling on SUNDAY this year, MONDAY, July 5th, will be duly observed as such, and all Government Offices throughout the Republic will be closed on that day.
J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, June 17, 1897. 1873-3t

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On Thursday, July 1st, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of the Judiciary Building, will be sold at auction:

Lot, containing three acres, in Waiala Village, on main road, near Waiala Mill. Upset price, \$300. Terms: Cash.

For further information, apply to Public Lands Office, Honolulu.

J. F. BROWN,
Agent Public Lands.
Honolulu, June 1, 1897. 1869-td

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On Saturday, July 17, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of E. D. Baldwin, Hilo, Hawaii, will be sold at public auction: Lot of land in Kehena, Puna, Hawaii, containing 31.05 acres.

Terms—Cash.
Upset Price—\$93.15.

For further particulars apply to E. D. Baldwin, Sub-Agent, Hilo, Hawaii, or of office of Public Lands, Honolulu.

J. F. BROWN,
Agent Public Lands.
Public Lands Office, June 14, 1897.
1872-td

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE First Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate. In the matter of the estate of Rudolph Wilhelm Meyers, late of Kalahe, Molokai, deceased.

The last will and testament of said deceased, having been presented to said Court, together with a petition for the Probate thereof, and for the issuance of Letters Testamentary to William Mutch and Otto S. Meyer having been filed, notice is hereby given that Friday, the 23rd day of July, A. D. 1897, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, is appointed the time and place for proving said will and hearing said application, when and where any person interested may appear and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Honolulu, June 21, 1897.
By the Court: P. D. KELLETT, JR., Clerk.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE First Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate.—At Chambers. In the matter of the Estate of John Camacho, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased.

The last will and testament of said deceased having been presented to said Court, together with a petition for the probate thereof, and for the issuance of Letters Testamentary to Emelina Camacho having been filed, notice is hereby given that Monday, July 19, A. D. 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m., in Aliolani Hall, Honolulu, is appointed the time and place for proving said will and hearing said application, when and where any person interested may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Honolulu, June 17, 1897.
By the Court: J. A. THOMPSON, Clerk.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE First Circuit, Hawaiian Islands. Martha Duckett Donnelly vs. Robert Henry Donnelly.

The Republic of Hawaii:
To the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands, or his Deputy, Greeting:

You are commanded to summon Robert Henry Donnelly, defendant in case he shall file written answer within twenty days after service hereof, to be and appear before the said Circuit Court at the May Term thereof, to be holden at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on Monday, the 3d day of May next, at ten o'clock A. M., to show cause why the claim of Martha Duckett Donnelly Plaintiff should not be awarded to her pursuant to the tenor of her annexed petition. And have you then and there this writ with full return of your proceedings thereon.

Witness HON. A. W. CARTER, First Judge of the Circuit (L. S.) Court of the First Circuit at Honolulu, Oahu, this 10th day of March, 1897.

(Signed) GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original summons in said cause, and that said Court ordered publication of the same and continuance of said cause until the next August term of this Court.

P. D. KELLETT, JR., Clerk.
Honolulu, May 4, 1897. 1861-15t

NOTICE.

Royal Danish Consulate.

June 22d, 1897.

All persons having claims against the estate of Mrs. Anna Pajels, deceased, are requested to present the same at this Consulate within three months from this date, or they will be forever barred, and all persons owing said Estate are requested to make immediate payment.

F. W. MACFARLANE,
Acting-Consul for Denmark.
4642-1t 1875-3t 1t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned has been appointed by Hon. E. G. Hitchcock, Circuit Judge of the Third Circuit, H. I., to be an Administrator for the Estate of Honokoa (k), deceased, intestate, at Moaia, Kau, Hawaii, January, 1897. Therefore, notice is hereby given to all those that have any claim against the estate of the said Honokoa (k) to present the same within six months from this date, or they will be forever barred. And those who are indebted to said Honokoa (k) to pay to the Administrator